

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

CO-OPERATING WITH THE ALMIGHTY

FROM THE WIDESPREAD PRAIRIES NATURE HAS THROWN OFF WINTER'S MANTLE OF WHITE AND CALLS ALOUD TO THE HUSBANDMAN FOR THE SEED FROM WHICH TO PRODUCE THE FOOD FOR THE WORLD'S HUNGRY MILLIONS. BURIED IN THE MOIST EARTH THESE SEEDS GIVE UP THEIR LIVES, BUT IN SO DOING THEY REPRODUCE THEMSELVES ONE-HUNDRED-FOLD BY A MYSTERIOUS PROCESS BEYOND HUMAN COMPREHENSION. THE FAITHFUL HUSBANDMAN WILL HEED CAREFULLY THE CALL OF NATURE AND LINGER NOT, LEST THE HOUR OF OPPORTUNITY PASS BEYOND RECALL. NATURE ASKS BUT LITTLE AID FROM MAN IN THE GREAT WORK OF PROVIDING BREAD FOR THE MASSES, BUT THAT LITTLE MUST BE GIVEN WHEN THE CALL COMES, FOR THE MIGHTY, SILENT BUT RESISTLESS PROCESSES OF NATURE WAIT NOT UPON MAN'S WILL NOR WHIM. THE FARMER IS THE ONLY WORKER WHO LABORS IN SUCH CLOSE CO-OPERATION WITH THE ALMIGHTY, AND IN SUCH A NOBLE CALLING HE SHOULD GIVE IT THE DIGNITY IT DESERVES AND DEVOTE HIS BEST EFFORTS TO A FAITHFUL PERFORMANCE OF HIS PART OF EARTH'S GREATEST CONTRACT.

APRIL 30, 1913

WINNIPEG

CANADA

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THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

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Kill the Gophers Early!

Get right after the gophers as soon as they show themselves
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destroy your crops during the season.You'll have little trouble getting rid of the pests if you use
the new poison,

"GOPHERCIDE"

(Registered)

It's a preparation with a base of Strychnine, and all its killing
power. But in "Gophercide" the extremely bitter taste and the
difficulty of dissolving strychnine have been entirely overcome."Gophercide" dissolves easily and completely in warm water,
without any acid or vinegar. One package makes a half-gallon
of solution, which will poison, through and through, a gallon of
wheat—enough to kill over 350 gophers. As the poison penetrates
the wheat, it does not wash off when exposed to rain, but keeps
its killing power.Thorough tests throughout the Prairie Provinces have
proved that "Gophercide" is the most convenient and most
effective gopher exterminator known.Get a 50c. package, place the poisoned grain at the gopher
holes, and you will get all the evidence you want inside one hour.If your druggist hasn't "Gophercide", order direct from our
nearest Branch.

National Drug and Chemical Co., of Canada, Limited.

Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Nelson,
Vancouver, Victoria, Halifax, St. John, Montreal,
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3

Take No Chances

You simply cannot afford to go into winter quarters with a poor lot
of pullets. From now on you must RAISE your chicks if you are
to make a profit this season. Give your layers and breeding birds

Pratts Poultry Regulator

It will increase egg production and improve the fertility and hatchability as well. Use it
for growing chicks also, to keep them in condition to make continued and rapid growth.

25c, 50c, \$1. 25-lb. Pail, \$2.50

Avoid losses from white diarrhea. Drop a tablet of

Pratts White Diarrhea Remedy

25c, 50c

into the drinking water of all chicks up to a week of age. Simple treatment, but mighty effective.

Nothing on the market will make chicks thrive like

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In boxes and bags; 25c up

"Your money back if it fails"

The following poultry remedies are the best made:

Pratts Powdered Lice Killer, 25c, 50c

Pratts Liquid Lice Killer, 35c, \$1

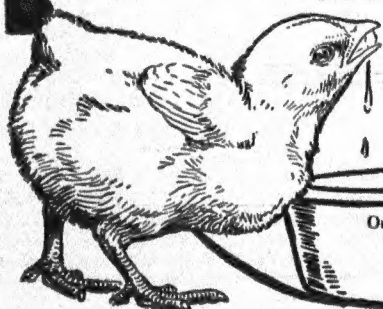
Pratts Cholera Remedy, 25c, 50c

Pratts 160-page poultry book 10c y mail

Our products are sold by dealers everywhere, or

PRATT FOOD CO. OF CANADA LTD.

TORONTO - ONTARIO



THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

ORIGINAL CHARTER 1854

HEAD OFFICE TORONTO JAMES MASON
General Manager

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ManagerHenry Ford has built more auto-
mobiles than any man who ever
lived. He knows how. That's
the reason he can build "The
Universal Car" at a wonderfully
low price. Better get yours now
—if you want a Ford this season.Our factories produced nearly a quarter
of a million Model T's. Prices: Run-
about, \$675, Touring Car, \$750, Town
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with all equipment. For particulars get
"Ford Times"—an interesting automo-
bile magazine. It's free—from Walk-
erville factory. Ford Motor Company of
Canada, Limited.

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Your growing grain last year may have escaped
serious damage from hail, butNo Man can Foretell who will be the losers in the coming season.
Why take the Risk of losing the reward of your labor when a
trifling sum will, in case your crops are swept away,

PROVIDE INDEMNITY FOR YOU

The Excess Insurance Company Limited

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Will appeal to the thoughtful farmer who desires absolute protection from the
premium he pays. Assets amounting to over \$2,700,000 are your guarantee.
Liberal adjustments by experienced appraisers and prompt cash settlements
of losses are assured. YOUR PATRONAGE IS SOLICITED.

See our nearest Agent or write to

The Anderson & Sheppard Company Ltd.

General Agents for Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan

Box 1059

MOOSE JAW, SASK.

GRAIN GROWERS! We have now in
course of construc-
tion at Calgary a large Malting Plant, and will be in the mar-
ket next fall for large quantities of suitable Malting Barley.
Producers of Barley tributary to Calgary are requested to communicate
with us regarding any information required concerning the growing and
harvesting of Barley for Malting purposes.

The Canada Malting Co., Ltd., Calgary, Alta.

The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or Special Interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

Subscriptions to any part of the British Empire, \$1.00 per year in advance. Foreign subscription, \$1.50 in advance. Single copies, 5 cents.

Send money by express, post office or bank money order. We cannot accept responsibility for money sent loosely in a letter.

CANADA LAST United States Victorious

The people of the United States have at last overcome the four arguments which John Wanamaker, when he was their Postmaster-General, told them were the real hindrances to the attainment of a cheap parcel post,—the American Express Company, the Wells Fargo Express Company, the United States Express Company, and the Adams Express Company. At last the farmers, whose organs have never ceased to wage a campaign for a parcel post, find themselves victorious. This victory leaves Canada as the only remaining civilized country which has not a cheap parcel post. True, if a person resides in Great Britain he can send a parcel to any part of Canada for from six and a half to eight cents a pound. True, too, that a person living in Canada can send a parcel to England or to any part of Mexico for twelve cents a pound, but if a Canadian living in Canada wants to post a parcel to another Canadian living in Canada, even in his own county or town, he must pay the exorbitant price of sixteen cents a pound, more than twice the rate that it costs to send a parcel from Great Britain to the farthest confines of Russia, by rail across Germany, and over the broad plains down to the Caspian Sea. The sixteen cents that we have to pay is not the cost, but a direct tax levied on the carriage of mail, to protect the express companies, and to prevent free trade within the country. How long are we to maintain our proud position of last of the civilized races to break down this obstruction to commerce, friendship and the convenience of life in rural districts?

Flat Rate Impossible

In the United States one of the great difficulties that had to be overcome was not only the political opposition of the express companies, but the struggle that the post office has long had to wage against express competition, and the danger of having to meet this in a greatly aggravated form. The post office custom has been to charge a flat rate for carrying letters, papers, magazines, or parcels from any part of the country to any other part, as from New York to the most remote town in California, perhaps a hundred miles from a railway. To keep up the thirty-six thousand fourth class post offices, and all the little used minor routes leading to them, the post office has to charge a rate that is high for short distances. On this account it is possible for the express companies to carry all large parcels for short distances cheaper than the post office can. This has always been a destructive competition, and would have continued had the post office clung to a flat rate for parcels throughout the country. The idea of a flat rate was a hard one to get away from. Anything else was thought to be so clumsy as to be unworkable by the mass of the people, who are not given to thinking.

The Zone System

Congress has, however, taken on itself to be wiser than the people and adopt a zone system. On that plan the mail can enter into a fair rivalry with the express company. The plan is to divide the country into squares of thirty miles by thirty miles. Maps will be issued with these squares printed on them. The cheapest class of parcel post is to be from any point in one of these squares to any other point in the same square. For this the rate is to be five cents for the first pound, and one cent for each additional pound up to eleven

The Grain Growers' Guide

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor. JOHN W. WARD, Associate Editor.

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

The Guide is designed to give uncolored news from the world of thought and action and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the widest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

Published every Wednesday at Winnipeg, Canada. Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second class mail matter.

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Special Prices on EMPIRE FIELD FENCING

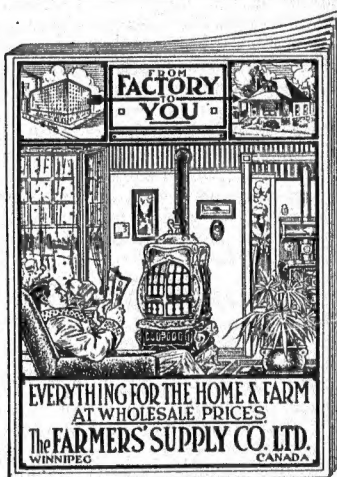
Made of Open Hearth, Galvanized Steel Wire, all No. 9

4 line wires, 33 inches high.	Price per rod.....	19c
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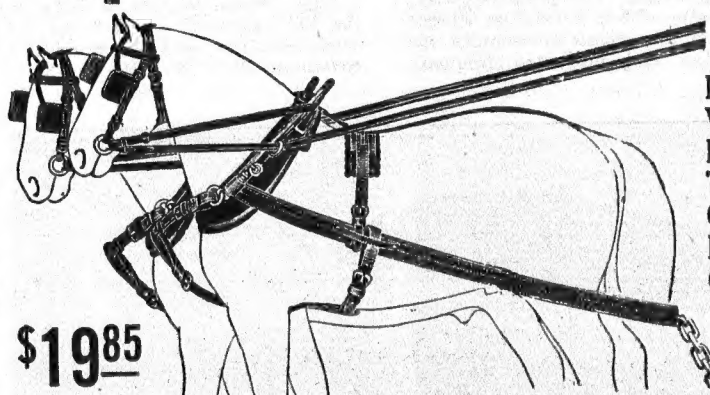


Have You Received a Copy Of This Wonderful FREE CATALOG

It will save you a lot of money on your Groceries, Shoes, Furniture, Stoves, Hardware and other Household Supplies

Wouldn't you like to know how to cut down your living expenses—how to get your merchandise and groceries at about half usual store prices. Just imagine what a saving that would be in these days of high prices. Then just send us a postcard asking for our wonderful large Catalogue entirely free, and you will see what a big difference there is in our Factory to Home Prices and what you are paying for similar goods now. Every article in this big Catalogue is covered by our square deal, ironclad, binding guarantee of entire satisfaction or money cheerfully refunded together with all transportation charges you have paid.

Our Banner Plow Harness \$19.85



Many Values Like This in Our Harness Catalog

HERE IS A GOOD GRADE HARNESS AT A PRICE THAT WILL SURPRISE YOU. You will wonder how it is possible for us to supply a harness of this kind at this very low figure. It can only be done by buying them in large quantities and reducing the factory cost to a minimum; our first class association with the manufacturer of our harness gives us a decided advantage over the methods adopted by others in the sale of harness. WE ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEE THIS HARNESS, OR WILL REFUND THE PURCHASE PRICE, as well as freight charges; we sell it on 30 days' trial and use good quality material in its construction.

BRIDLES—¾ in. harness leather, cup blinds and fronts, Mullin bits, flat side checks.

LINES—1 in. buckles and billets.

PADS—3¼x16½ in., felt lined, 1¼ in. bearers. Substantially made in every way.

BELLY BAND—1½ in.

L017½—Price, without collars \$19.85

L017½—Price, complete with collars \$24.50

TRACES—2 in. double and stitched, 28 in. at hame heel.

CHAIN—1½ in. billets.

HAME STRAPS—¾ in.

POLE STRAP—1¼ in.

MARTINGALE—1¼ in.

COLLARS—Short straw, black split leather.

Write us for Prices on Buggies and Democarts delivered at your Station

The Farmers' Supply Co. Limited
183-189 Bannatyne Avenue, Winnipeg, Canada

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

We believe, through careful inquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have reason to question the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide. We do not knowingly accept the advertisements of frauds, get-rich-quick-schemes, doubtful investments, or anything classed by us as "undesirable."

We publish no free "boosters," and all advertising matter is plainly marked as such.

Rates for classified advertisements may be seen on the classified page. Display rates may be had on application.

Change of advertising copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of publication to ensure insertion.

pounds, which, as in Europe, is the limiting weight on all parcels. The second rate is that of five cents for the first pound and three cents for each additional pound. For this rate a parcel will be carried anywhere within any of the thirty-mile squares that touch the square within which the sender resides. The next rate is that of six cents a pound and four cents for each additional pound. For this rate the zone is anywhere within a radius of a hundred and fifty miles from the centre of the square in which the sender mails the parcel. Put in tabular form the zones and prices are as follows:—

	Local	First	Additional
30 mile square.....	5c and 1c		
(1) 90 mile square.....	5c and 3c		
(2) 150 mile circle.....	6c and 4c		
(3) 300 mile circle.....	7c and 5c		
(4) 600 mile circle.....	8c and 6c		
(5) 1,000 mile circle.....	9c and 7c		
(6) 1,400 mile circle.....	10c and 9c		
(7) 1,800 mile circle.....	11c and 10c		
(8) Throughout the country.....	12c and 12c		

Lower Yet

While these prices will average less than a half of the prices at present prevailing they are not by any means what might fairly be asked for, or as low as would have certainly proved profitable. The United States Government having found that the cent a pound rate which it charges periodicals was not profitable, set a commission, of which Mr. Justice Hughes was chairman, to investigate the cost of carrying weeklies and magazines. They came to the conclusion that if the whole cost of service were charged on these, that is to say, if no allowance were to be made for the fact that every post office and mail route would have to be kept open for the forwarding of first-class mail matter, the charge should be six cents a pound. If, under such a system of accounting, mail matter divided into such small pieces as periodicals, running, perhaps two or three to the pound, could be distributed for six cents, it is very evident that parcels weighing one or more pounds could be carried at the six-cent rate for general delivery throughout the country were it not that on such a system the express companies taking all the short-haul matter would get the cream and leave the government to do only the long-haul business. It is also, however, evident that with the introduction of the zone system the government could take a cent or two off all the above quoted rates and still do the business at a profit. This step will undoubtedly come in the very near future, though it will probably be preceded by a rise in the price of mail rate on newspapers and periodicals, at least on that portion of them that is advertising matter.

—Montreal Witness, Oct. 8, 1912.

ESTABLISH MUNICIPAL FOUNDEY

Calgary, Alta., April 25—Calgary will probably establish a municipal foundry, on account of the excessive price that the city is compelled to pay for castings and iron work. The undertaking was favorably considered by the new industries committee of the city council today.

The only true and logical way of stopping war and the utterly insane folly of maintaining armies and navies is to abolish them. While nations possess them they are a menace to each other, and the real and only enemies to peace.—Mr. E. S. May.

Western Australia Farmers Enter Politics

As a result of a four days' conference held at Perth on March 12-15, the Farmers' and Settlers' Association of Western Australia has formed itself into a political body. Two thousand five hundred organized farmers were represented at the conference and by a vote of 103 to 17 (representing 53 branches against 7) it was resolved:

"That this meeting of delegates of the Farmers' and Settlers' Association of Western Australia, in conference assembled, hereby affirms the necessity for the primary producers of this State to embrace politics, and resolve that a political party be formed for the purpose of securing direct representation in the Federal and State Houses of Legislature; that this party shall be called the 'Country Party.'"

After thorough discussion the following objectives and platform were adopted:

Objectives

1. To keep strict watch over all legislation that may, directly or indirectly, affect the rural producers of the State.
2. To put into practical effect the platform as promulgated from time to time at the annual or special conference of the Farmers' and Settlers' Association.
3. To assist in the passing of legislation that is in the interest and for the welfare of the community as a whole.
4. The return of members to Parliament having a practical knowledge of country districts and requirements generally, and pledged to support the farmers' political platform.

Platform

1. The maintenance of the principle of the freehold tenure of land.
2. An organized system of assisted immigration, with a view to a vigorous policy of land settlement.
3. Construction of railways to already settled areas, and further extension to precede settlement.
4. Bulk handling of grain.
5. Improvement of accommodation and facilities for the handling and disposal of produce.
6. Decentralization and the utilization of all natural ports for shipping local produce.
7. Vigorous and comprehensive policy of water conservation and irrigation, with due regard to existing rights.
8. Extension of agricultural education.
9. The abolition of protective duties on all requisites of the primary producer.
10. To have repealed or to oppose all State and Federal legislation that has been, or may be, introduced to bring the rural producers under the operations of the Arbitration Act.
11. To ensure that all persons em-

ployed in the primary industries shall be paid a fair day's wage for a fair day's work.

12. Compulsory preferential voting, and voting by post with proper safeguards.

13. Economical administration of government departments and the expenditure of public funds.

15. Freedom of contract.

Co-operation

On the question "Whether this Association should engage in co-operative trading—(a) in the supply of necessities for work on farms; (b) supply of the necessities of life; (c) and the handling of produce of all kinds for market," it was agreed that a committee be appointed to confer with the W.A. Producers' Union and the Farmers' Mercantile Union, with a view to amalgamation into one body, the committee to report to the annual conference.

Many Free Traders

It will be observed that the conference pronounced for "the abolition of protective duties on all requisites of the primary producers." Some of the delegates were in favor of going further—in fact, an enthusiastic free trade element was strongly in evidence—but the general sense of the conference was against committing the Association to proposals which are not at present practicable, and it was decided to confine operations to endeavoring to secure the removal of the duties on implements and machinery.

EGG CIRCLES

An important part of the poultry work of the Live Stock Branch of the Department of Agriculture during the past year has been the organization of co-operative egg circles. Ten circles in all have been organized under the auspices of the branch, working in conjunction with the provincial and agricultural college authorities and the Poultry Producers' Association of Canada. The preliminary work in connection with a number of others has been done, and from present indications it is apparent that this phase of co-operative work is likely to have a rapid growth in the near future. Being primarily concerned with the improvement of the Canadian egg trade the Live Stock Branch has encouraged the formation of these circles because the movement affords a means whereby the quality of eggs can be improved as they leave the farm, and the pernicious practice of holding eggs, both on the farm and in the country store, largely eliminated. Co-operative effort of this kind also affords a medium whereby the eggs in any given community may be collected and marketed frequently

and regularly, and insures to the consumer a new-laid egg of uniform quality at no great increase in cost. At the time of joining the association the members agree to stamp each egg with a given number designated by the board of directors. This is done so that the eggs of each member may be identified when graded and payment made according to quality. A manager is appointed by the board of directors whose business it is to collect, grade, sell the eggs and apportion the returns among the members according to the quantity and quality received. In most circles the eggs from each farm are collected at stated intervals, but in others the members deliver the eggs to some central point such as a creamery, cheese factory, store or house, from which the manager makes the shipment. It is well known that at certain seasons of the year there is a wide difference between the price received for eggs by the farmer in the country store and the price paid by the consumer in the city. This difference is not nearly so marked in the spring of the year as it is in the late summer, fall and winter. In other words, as the quality of ordinary farm eggs becomes more uncertain the premium placed on new-laid circle eggs increases. While during the spring of the year prices received by circle members may not greatly exceed those paid in the local store, it is a fact that for the eggs produced in the month of December last year the majority of circles in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec received a price of from 45 to 50 cents a dozen. A limited number of circles will no doubt be able to take advantage of the rapidly growing select trade in the larger Canadian cities, but from the fact that the wholesale egg dealers in Ontario and Quebec have recently adopted a new system of buying on a basis of quality, it is likely that the product of the majority of circles will find its way to the consumer through the more recently established channels of trade. The Live Stock Branch stands ready and willing to help on the egg circle movement in every possible way. Officers of this branch are now in the field, and there is available a quantity of literature, including outlines of constitutions, by-laws, etc., dealing with the work, copies of which may be obtained upon request from the Live Stock Commissioner, Ottawa.

U.S. TARIFF REDUCTION

Washington, April 21.—Removal of all tariff from many articles of food and clothing; broad reductions in the rates of duty on all necessities of life; an increase of tariff on many luxuries; and a new income tax that would touch the pocket of every American citizen whose net income exceeds \$4,000, are the striking features of the new Democratic Tariff Revision Bill, presented recently to the House.

Sugar would be free of duty in 1916, the bill proposing an immediate 25 per cent. reduction and the removal of the remaining duty in 1916.

Raw wool would be made free at once, with a correspondingly heavy reduction in the tariff on all woollen goods.

All these other articles are put on the free list namely:—meats, flour, bread, boots and shoes, lumber, coal, harness, saddlery, iron ore, milk and cream, potatoes, salt, corn, cornmeal, cotton bagging, agricultural implements, leather, wood pulp, Bibles, printing paper not worth more than 2½ cents per pound, typewriters, sewing machines, type-setting machines, cash registers, steel rails, fence wire, cotton ties, nails, hoop and band iron, fish, sulphur, soda, tanning materials, acetic and sulphuric acids, borax, lumber products, including broomhandles, clapboards, hubs for wheels, posts, laths, pickets, staves, and shingles.

While wheat flour is put on the free list, a duty of ten per cent. is imposed against countries which levy a duty on American flour. This will exclude flour from Canada and many other countries.

These principal items are taken from the free list and taxed:—Rough and uncut diamonds and precious stones, furs, coal tar products, ten per cent.; volatile oils, twenty per cent.; spices, from one cent to two cents per pound.

Chairman Underwood, of the Ways and Means Committee, in his statement accompanying the new Tariff Bill, gave the following comparative table, to show reductions in tariff duties made up on necessities. In each item, both the present tariff and the proposed tariff had been reduced to an ad valorem basis.

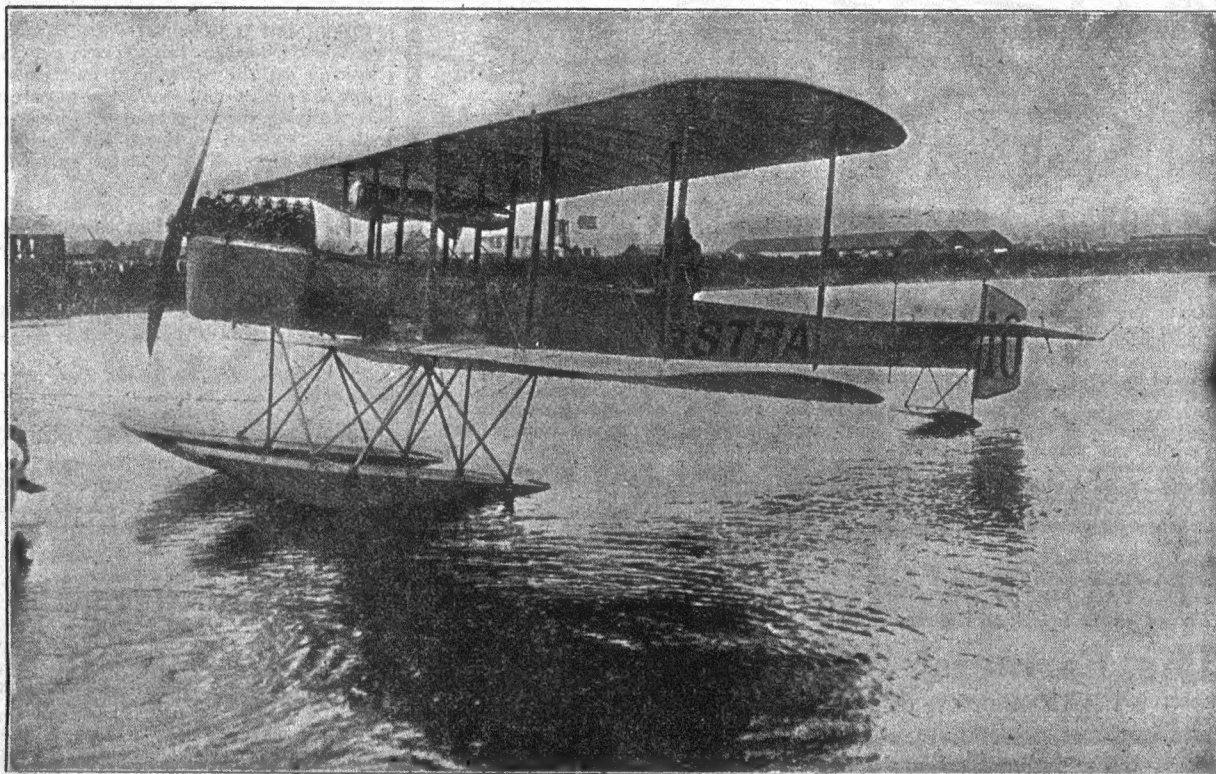
Article	Present Law	Proposed Law
Lime	\$9.17	\$5.00
Grindstones	9.21	8.33
Bicycles	45.00	25.00
Pocket knives	77.68	35.00
		and 55.00
Razors	72.36	35.00
		and 55.00
Scissors and shears	53.77	30.00
Knives and forks	41.98	27.00
Furniture	35.00	15.00
Cattle	27.07	10.00
Eggs	36.38	14.29
Stocks, etc., of fruit trees	54.44	27.58
Cotton cloth	50.00	26.69
Cotton clothing	42.74	26.69
Stockings, hose and half hose, selvedge	75.38	50.00
Men's and boy's cotton work gloves	89.17	35.00
Knit shirts, drawers, etc., and underwear ..	60.27	25.00
Collars and cuffs	49.10	30.00
Blankets	72.69	25.00
Flannel	93.29	30.00
Clothing, ready-made ..	79.56	35.00
Women's and children's dress goods	99.70	35.00
Sewing silk	25.00	15.00
Wrapping paper	35.00	25.00
Books	25.00	15.00
Brooms	40.00	15.00
Matches	27.59	14.00
Harness and saddlery, other than leather ..	35.00	20.00
India rubber, manufactures of	35.00	10.00
Lead pencils	39.00	25.00

Total reduction in customs revenue effected by new tariff, amounting to \$80,000,000 (estimated), to be made up by the imposition of an income tax payable on all incomes exceeding \$4,000 per annum, and by a heavy increase in customs duties on many luxuries.

OPENING OF NAVIGATION

Fort William, Ont., April 24.—With every foot of space in the huge terminal elevators at the Canadian Head of the Lakes, utilized, with scores of grain laden cars that cannot be unloaded standing on side tracks and with the contents of the big coal bins of western dealers at this point growing alarmingly low, there has not been a time in recent years when the formal opening of navigation has been more welcome than it was today. Not only will the arrival of a dozen or so freighters in the harbor this afternoon and tonight mean that grain will again commence to move from the West, but also that hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of merchandise, purchased weeks and even months ago in the East and held for the cheaper lake and rail freight rates, will henceforth pour into Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan in a continuous stream.

War is a tragic mark on the failure of statesmanship.—Mr. Walter Runciman.



THE LATEST TYPE OF THE ASTRA HYDROPLANE, PURCHASED BY THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, April 30th, 1913

AMENDING THE BANK ACT

The Banking Committee at Ottawa has heard a great deal of valuable evidence on the banking question during the past few weeks and their recommendations will be presented to the House very shortly. It is reported in the press that there will be practically no changes made in the act as a result of the evidence heard. This will cause no surprise to those who know the political power possessed by the bankers and the allied interests. It was proven to the Banking Committee beyond a shadow of doubt that several of the large banks were plundering the western farmers in a shameful manner, by exacting 10 and 12 per cent. interest as a regular thing and with much higher charges upon short loans. The western witnesses favored having the rate of interest restricted to seven per cent. with penalties attached for charging higher interest, but even if it were made eight per cent., and rigidly enforced, it would be a great relief. Of course, the bankers who are plucking 10 and 12 and 15 per cent. out of the farmers immediately declare that if they are restricted to eight per cent. they cannot afford to do business in many parts of the West and will be compelled to close their branches. Then, they say that the farmers will be left to the mercy of the money lenders who will charge 20 and 24 per cent. interest. They also point out that in the same stage of development in the Western States the farmers paid just as high rates of interest as in the Prairie Provinces today. It is time this bluff was called and called hard. If our much-praised banking system cannot improve on conditions in the Western States twenty years ago, then where is its superiority? If the banks are restricted to eight per cent. they will never dare to close their branches and quit the West. If they do they will find that public opinion will teach them a lesson they sadly need. There are several of the banks in the West that practically never charge over eight per cent. while there are others that are veritable blood suckers. Even the Minister of Finance declared 12 per cent. to be extortionate. The western farmers are not always going to be so helpless politically as they are at present and the bank that today is taking 10 and 12 per cent. interest will have its directors and managers to blame if there comes a day of reckoning. How can the general extortionate interest charges in the West be lowered if the banks, instead of protecting the people, lead the way in robbing them?

There is a crying need for more publicity in connection with our banking system. The entire system is founded upon a highly valuable franchise granted by Parliament, for which the banks pay not one cent in return, and the public are therefore entitled to the fullest information in connection with it. At present there is practically nothing known about the actions of the banks in handling over \$1,000,000,000 of the people's money which has been deposited with them for safe keeping. The result has been several failures resulting in heavy losses and in some cases utter ruination to depositors whose funds had been squandered by dishonest managers. The fact that the managers were sent to the penitentiary did not help the victims, but the whole situation shows the great need of publicity. It is generally believed that those corporations whose directors or large shareholders are directors of the chartered banks are able to secure very large loans from the banks at very low rates of interest. It is also believed that several of the large banks have loaned immense sums of their depositors' money for the de-

velopment of big enterprises in Mexico and South America, and that some of the banks have met with heavy losses in this connection. The public should know about these things. They cannot find out now by any possible means. There should be a report issued each month by each branch bank in Canada giving full information as to the business done by that branch and posted up where the public can see it. There is nothing equal to publicity for correcting abuses.

The present centralized banking system certainly must be more economical from the standpoint of management and operation than a system of unit banks, provided the aim in each case is to serve the public interest. It should also be far safer from the standpoint of the depositor and noteholder, provided there is rigid inspection and proper safeguards. But the centralized system tends towards bringing the control of the money power of the nation into the hands of a very few men, such as is generally believed to be the case in Canada today. Of course the bankers will deny this, but does any person for one minute expect they would admit it even if true. Publicity will assist towards providing a remedy for this evil.

The public also have a responsibility in connection with the banking system. Many a farmer whose credit is bad at a bank has no one to blame but himself, because he has not treated the bank squarely. One thing that a farmer should tend to religiously is his obligations at the bank and see that under no circumstances are they allowed to become overdue. The farmer, however, who is industrious, temperate, saving and engaged in developing his farm and building a home for himself and his family should be able at all times to secure from the chartered banks on proper security reasonable loans to carry him over till his crop is marketed. The aim of every farmer should be to make himself independent of the bank, and by so doing he will solve at once the question of high interest rates and unfair treatment. But in the meantime the banks must be made more serviceable to the general public.

CLOSURE AND POPULAR WILL

Premier Borden deserves to be congratulated for his courageous action in establishing the closure rule in the House of Commons. For years the closure has been needed to curtail useless debate and needless obstruction and now the Canadian Parliament has adopted the British and American method of expediting public business. The principle of the closure is absolutely sound and the rule is a necessary one in this day of wide publicity with its excellent opportunities for "talking to the galleries." Probably three-quarters of the speeches made in the House of Commons consist of mere partisan criticisms or eulogies, many of them being insincere and practically all intended to create party capital. It is a huge and unjustifiable waste of the public monies to keep Parliament in session simply to fill up the pages of Hansard with volumes of useless drivel that the two political parties have been responsible for. If the government can go further and provide a rule that will compel a member of the House to talk sense or keep silence an even greater boon will be conferred upon the public, but such a rule we fear is beyond the range of Parliament. The Government assumes considerable responsibility in establishing the closure, but there is no more likelihood that the closure will be abused than there is that many other privileges enjoyed by the party in power will be abused. But the rights of the general public would be better conserved if, in ad-

dition to the closure, provision were made that twenty-five per cent of the members of the House by petition could compel any proposed legislation to be submitted to an actual referendum of the people. Such a provision would expose spurious opposition, would make Parliament more nearly a mirror of public opinion and would protect the public from many of the iniquities they now endure at the hands of the party politicians. Here is an opportunity for Premier Borden to make a step towards popular government.

EXPRESS RATES REDUCED

The first instalment of the relief which the people of the West are demanding from the unjust burden of freight and express rates is ordered by the judgment handed down by the Railway Commission on April 23. By this judgment the express companies are ordered to prepare new tariffs reducing express charges in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia by 20 per cent. and to put these into force on or before July 15 next. This is a signal victory for the West, and is the result of the pressure of public opinion which the organized Grain Growers have done their full share in creating and expressing. Certain powerful interests in the East are very fond of condemning the "agitators" of the West because they claim that the people are being unfairly treated by the railways and other plundering corporations, but we can well afford to be the subject of such condemnation when such results as this are the outcome of agitation. At present express rates are based on the principle that when an express parcel is carried a certain distance in Eastern Canada for \$3, the company may charge \$5 for carrying the same parcel the same distance in the Prairie Provinces. As a result of this decision the charge in the West will be reduced to \$4, so that in future the discrimination against the West, as compared with the East will be 25 per cent. instead of 66 2-3 per cent. The effect will be to reduce the cost of many things which are consumed in the homes of the people and which are carried by express, and thus to some extent to reduce the cost of living. This instalment of relief, however, must not cause us to rest content. The agitation should be continued until the West receives equality of treatment with the East and until express rates in both East and West are brought down to a fair basis. The Railway Commission, and particularly the new chairman of the board, H. L. Drayton, K.C., is to be congratulated on this decision. It is the first substantial relief which the Railway Commission has given to the people in the way of a reduction in transportation charges, and it is to be hoped that it will be followed by still further action in the interests of the public.

LLOYD GEORGE'S TRIUMPH

The genius of David Lloyd George, the radical Chancellor of the British Exchequer, was never more strikingly demonstrated than in the budget which he presented in the House of Commons at Westminster last week. Increased armaments, the insurance bill, improved education and other social reforms made it necessary for the Chancellor to raise \$30,000,000 more than the revenues of last year, the total estimated expenditures amounting to the enormous sum of \$978,200,000. Apparently he was faced by the problem of either devising new ways of raising money or increasing existing taxes. Those on whom the new burden fell might naturally be expected to resent the encroachment on their resources, and the

opponents of Lloyd George were congratulating themselves on having him in a corner. The Chancellor, however, was able to announce that British trade and British prosperity were increasing so rapidly that all the additional revenues and probably a million dollars more, would be produced without increasing a single item of taxation. He estimated that the increase in the death duties, the income tax and the super-tax, all taxes on the rich, would amount to \$13,200,000, and on customs and excise, \$12,825,000, the balance being made up from other sources. This budget, more than any other, has justified and demonstrated the wisdom of what has come to be known as Lloyd George finance. Ever since Lloyd George has been Chancellor of the Exchequer his opponents have been declaring that he would ruin the country and that nothing but Protection would save Britain. Meanwhile Britain has prospered as she never did before. Her trade has grown enormously, unemployment has been reduced to the lowest percentage recorded in a generation, and there is every sign that prosperity will continue. The secret of Lloyd George's success as finance minister has been that the changes in taxation he has made have been such as to relieve the producers of the nation's wealth from some of their burdens and to make those who were benefitting by the industry of others contribute more. The taxes upon mining royalties, undeveloped land, and increased land values are along this line, and beside bringing in a considerable revenue have caused large areas of land which were hitherto idle, to be brought under cultivation, thus giving employment and increasing the production of wealth. Oh, for a Canadian Lloyd George.

THE BELGIAN STRIKE

The Socialist workingmen of Belgium have demonstrated to the world the effectiveness of a peaceful strike in securing relief from injustice. In Belgium the ordinary workman has one vote, those who are better off have two votes and university graduates and officials three. Through this system the minority has controlled the government, and a few days ago 500,000 workingmen announced that they would do no more work until their disabilities were removed and the principle of one man one vote was established. The government, of course, scorned the idea that they could be coerced, but after ten days they yielded and agreed to give the workers substantially what they demanded. During that time absolute peace prevailed. There was no damage to property, no attacks upon such workmen as declined to join the strike, no violence of any kind. The strikers had right on their side, their labor was absolutely indispensable to the nation, and they gained their point through organized, peaceful effort. The woman suffragists might well learn a lesson from the Belgian workingmen. If the women of England or any other country refused to cook and perform their other household or business duties until the right to vote was conceded to them they would very soon have the ballot. The militants, however, would have no part in a strike of this kind. They are too busy breaking windows and setting bombs to be caring for homes or pursuing business or professional life, and consequently they are not indispensable and cannot strike effectually.

The "shrieking sisterhood," however, comprise a very small section of the believers in woman suffrage and if the rest of the women go on strike they will accomplish more in a week than the militants have in the years they have been on the war path.

It is with mixed feelings that we watch the erection of one of Col. Sam Hughes' armories within one hundred yards of The Guide office. We do not know whether Col. Sam had any special object in view in locat-

ing so close to us and neither are we aware whether this warlike equipment is for offensive or defensive operations. We believe we are justified in asking Col. Sam to declare his intentions before he proceeds further, or we shall be inclined to call for the intervention of the Powers or take the matter before the Hague Tribunal.

THE NAVAL QUESTION

Considering the amount of time which Parliament has spent in the discussion of the naval bill, it is remarkable how little interest the public generally take in the question. When the reciprocity bill was before the country the subject was on everybody's lips. It was an economic problem in which every person in Canada was directly and personally interested, and wherever two or three people were gathered together, there reciprocity was debated. In the home, in the restaurant, on the train, in offices, shops and factories, from the time the result of the negotiations between the representatives of Canada and the United States was made known in January, 1911, until the question had been settled for the time being by the election in September, reciprocity was the chief topic of conversation from one end of Canada to the other. And even yet though the opponents of reciprocity declare that it is dead and buried, it is still a matter of considerable public interest and is frequently discussed. On the naval question, however, a very large proportion of the people are quite indifferent. Very few people appear to care two straws whether Canada contributes the price of three dreadnoughts to the British Navy or establishes a navy of its own. The majority would probably prefer that the question should be left alone, and that Parliament should give its attention to some of the great problems that affect the development of the country. It is easy, of course, to understand why the politicians of Ottawa are seriously worked up. Premier Borden having introduced the Navy Bill, the Conservatives must either secure its passage or suffer a loss of prestige. The Liberals on the other hand saw what they believed to be an opportunity to force an election and possibly to regain office and all that goes with it. Hence the stubborn long drawn out debate, the days and nights of quibbling on technical points of order and scenes of disorder in which members on both sides of the house took part, and which have lowered the Canadian Parliament in the eyes of the world. The question might have been settled long ago by means of a referendum, which would have permitted the people to give their decision. The House of Commons does not represent the views of the people of Canada on the naval question. The rival policies put forward in the House of Commons represent but two views, that of the Government on the one hand and that of the Liberal caucus on the other. A very considerable body of public opinion which conceives Canada's part to be that of a leader in the growing movement towards peace, and which would have nothing to do with the perpetuation of the horrors of war, is entirely unrepresented at Ottawa. We believe that there are enough people holding this view to defeat both of the naval proposals if they were given an opportunity. Neither the Government nor the Opposition, however, is willing to allow the people to decide the naval question by a direct referendum vote. A general election, which the Liberals demand, would not secure the voice of the people on the question, and the passage of the Government proposal by the application of the closure would destroy any moral and sentimental value which might have been attached to a unanimous and spontaneous gift. Unable to settle the matter amicably in the House and unwilling to allow the people to decide it, the best course Parliament could pursue would be to suspend

its decision at least until the next Hague Peace Conference, as suggested by Christopher West, author of "Canada and Sea Power." At that Conference the Powers will very probably agree that private property at sea shall be exempt from seizure in time of war. One of the strongest reasons which is given as to why Canada should spend \$35,000,000 or more on naval armaments is that the Imperial navy protects Canadian commerce on the high seas, and if the Powers agree that private property at sea shall not be subject to attack, there will be no more need to protect the trade routes and there will be less excuse for big navies. The emergency plea has been exploded by Winston Churchill's statement that the proposed Canadian dreadnoughts are not to be used for the defence of the British shores, but will form part of an Imperial squadron which will spend its time in cruising around the world. Another important development is the announcement that W. J. Bryan, secretary of state in the Wilson Cabinet, is endeavoring to arrange arbitration treaties between the United States and all the great Powers. There are many reasons why Canada's decision on the naval question should be deferred, and none sufficient to justify our embarking on a policy of building armaments which are not needed.

More and more the people of the leading nations are coming to see that the war game is very largely one huge graft. Dishonesty and deceit mark every move of the game. The periodic war scares, without which no people would consent to pour their money and manhood into the bottomless pit of militarism are the product of lying and malice. The armor plate combine would rather stir up ill-feeling between two hitherto friendly nations than have any slackening in the belching forth of war supplies and therefore smaller dividends for themselves. The peculiar and profitable brand of patriotism possessed by the makers of war supplies is becoming well known. They are just as anxious to make guns and build dreadnoughts against as for their own country. Germany is now agitated by the discovery of a horde of speculators and parasites getting a fat living out of the huge war expenditures of the government. Middlemen speculators recently charged the German government \$115,500 for an exercise ground at Essen, the owners of the land receiving only \$25,000. This proportion of three parts graft to one part value is thought to hold throughout the whole \$3,250,000 spent by the government for land at Essen. A Krupp scandal is now being exposed by the German press, showing that 30 per cent. of the \$50,000,000 demanded from the public coffers would be switched into the pockets of speculators and patriotic parasites. For the strange thing about war scares and war preparations is that every citizen is supposed to make sacrifices for the sake of country except the gentlemen in the armor trust. Verily war is a killing game, the war scare is a costly game for the people, but a mighty paying one for the armament clique.

An article printed elsewhere in this issue explains why coal is dear in Western Canada. If the figures given are correct—and if they are not we invite a responsible colliery official to correct them—it is not the high cost of labor nor even high freight rates that make coal dear in the West so much as the toll which the mineowners are able to exact. The mineowners have this privilege because the natural resources of the country have been handed over to them by the people's representatives in governments past and present. For these natural resources they have paid little or nothing. The taxation of land values would place the value of the natural resources in the public treasury instead of into private pockets.

Western Views on Bank Act

Representatives of Organized Farmers give Evidence at Ottawa

On Friday, April 11, and Tuesday, April 15, the representatives of the organized farmers of the West gave evidence before the Banking Committee at the House of Commons, Ottawa, and suggested improvements that could be made in the banking system for the benefit of the farmers. George F. Chipman, editor of *The Grain Growers' Guide*, was the first witness called on Friday. He had with him and produced before the Committee several hundred cancelled bank notes which had been sent to him by farmers from the three Prairie Provinces, showing the rate of interest charged by banks to be from 8 to 12 per cent., with considerably higher charges on short loans. The evidence was produced in such a manner before the Committee that it was impossible to dispute it. Some of the banks did not charge the farmers over 8 per cent., while two of the banks charged 10 to 12 per cent. on practically everything. Hon. W. T. White, Minister of Finance, who was an interested listener during both days, stated that in his opinion 12 per cent. interest was extortionate. One thing he thought very necessary was that there should be more publicity in connection with the banking system. He thought that instead of the present single report handed out from the head office of every bank monthly there should be an individual report made from each branch where the public could see it, showing the amount of loans and deposits at each branch, as well as the amount of money loaned at each branch on foreign security, and the different classes of loans made at each branch. This information would give the public an opportunity to know as much about the branch banks as is known in the United States today. In addition to cancelled bank notes the witness produced a large number of other cancelled notes showing that the farm implement companies, lumber companies, local merchants and others dealing with the farmers were charging the farmers

from 7 to 10 per cent interest before their accounts were due and 10 to 12 per cent. afterwards. He also produced documents to show that the mortgage companies were charging the farmers as high as 9 per cent, with exceedingly heavy costs attached, which brought the actual rate up to 10 and in some cases 11 per cent. He believed that the Bank Act should be amended to prevent the banks charging any one more than 7 per cent. interest, and believed that if this were done it would compel the other companies to reduce their rates also. The witness favored banks being permitted to make loans to farmers on the security of threshed grain and live stock, but did not think it would bring any considerable immediate relief, as the banks loaned largely on the character of the individual, and frequently would not loan at all no matter what amount of security was given. The witness stated that many farmers did not give him the evidence they possessed for fear that it would injure their credit with the banks, as they expected that the banks would retaliate. The committee did not allow the witness to give the names of the banks in giving his evidence, but merely to designate the banks by letters. However, at the conclusion of his evidence the chairman of the Committee asked Mr. Chipman to prepare a tabulated report and submit it to the Committee as soon as possible, so that it could be included in the report of the proceedings. This the witness agreed to do. The witness considered that the banks should not tie up their money in large buildings, but should use it for the purpose for which the banks were organized. He also informed the Committee that a great many firms in Eastern Canada with whom the bankers were closely attached, had cancelled their advertisements in *The Guide* because they did not like the editorial policy of the paper. Mr. Chipman was asked, when sending his statement after he had returned home, to include in it any further

suggestions he had as to amendments for the Bank Act.

Mr. Fream's Evidence

Edward J. Fream, honorary secretary of the United Farmers of Alberta, and vice-president of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, told of the hardships endured by farmers when the banks shut down on them in the fall, and when the farmers were not able to raise any money on their crops. He stated that a large amount of the money that financed the crop came from New York and London. Mr. Fream emphasized the necessity of banks being allowed to make loans on the security of grain and live stock in the hands of the farmers. The proposed amendment by the Minister of Finance had provided only for loans to be made to ranchers on their live stock. He thought that this should be extended to include all farmers.

Hon. Mr. White stated that the reason this was confined to ranchers was because it was considered that they were wholesalers. However, he wished all the information he could get on the subject and would consider it very carefully.

Mr. Fream dwelt on the need of terminal elevators at Calgary, which would relieve the congestion to a great extent, and thus reduce the financial strain upon the farmers.

Mr. McKenzie's Evidence

Roderick McKenzie, secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association and director of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, supported the major part of the evidence given by the previous witnesses, and emphasized the need of banks being permitted to make what are known as "call" loans on the security of terminal warehouse receipts for grain, the same as is done on stocks and bonds. Mr. McKenzie also favored restricting interest which banks might charge to 7 per cent. When he made

this proposition Herbert B. Ames, chairman of the Committee, asked:

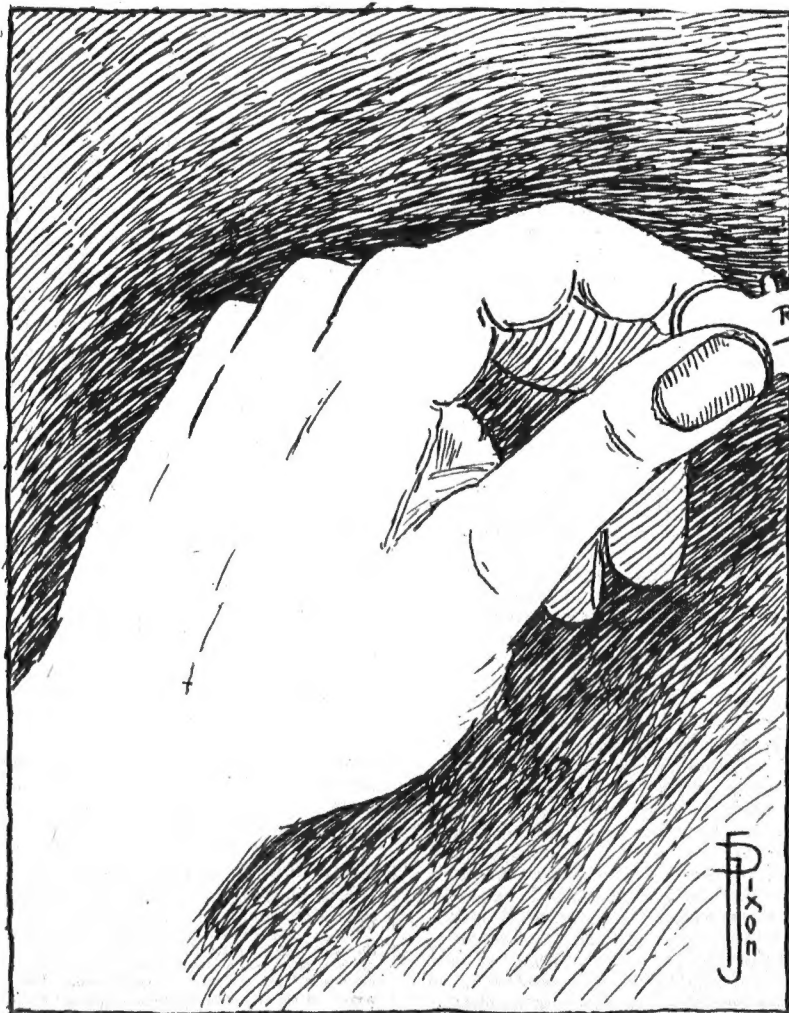
"Suppose the banks should come here and say: 'We have a large number of non-paying branches throughout the West; if you insist upon this 7 per cent. clause we shall have to close up a number of our branches.' Which would you consider the lesser evil, to permit the banks to charge more than 7 per cent., or to have them close up a number of their branches?"

"I feel a good deal like calling their bluff," replied Mr. McKenzie. "I notice that when Parliament deals with corporations we hear that kind of thing frequently. For instance, the Legislature of Alberta introduced some legislation to protect the farmer against the activities of implement dealers. The implement men sent a deputation to Edmonton and made the statement: 'If you put this through we will pull out of Alberta.' When we make demands before the Railway Commission for a reduction of freight rates the railways say: 'If you reduce our freight rates we won't build any more railways.' When we appeal for less protection to the manufacturers, the manufacturers say: 'If you do that we will pull out of Canada.' It is pretty near time to call the bluff of some of these people. While I fully agree with the view that the bankers' interest is the smallest burden farmers have to bear, we have to make a call some place and why not just as well commence here as any other place."

"Suppose the bankers should make a good case here to the effect that the cost of doing business in the West is greater than that of doing business in the East," said Mr. Ames; "would you rather see a figure like 8 per cent. fixed which they would be compelled to stand by, or see the Act left as it is?"

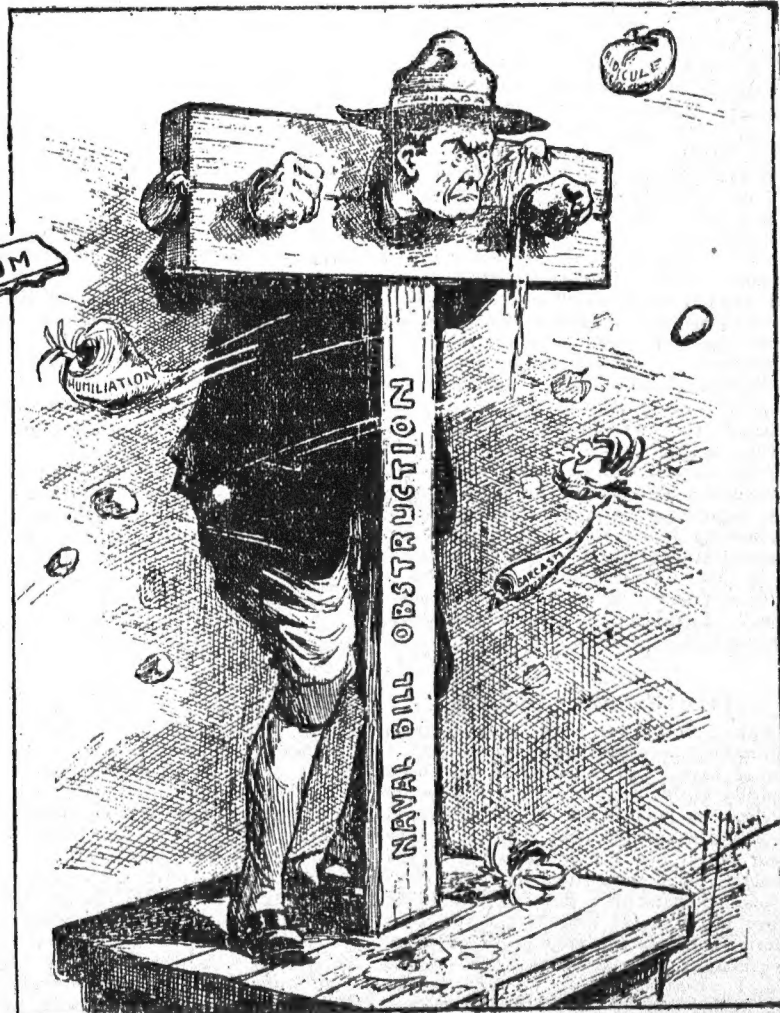
"There is another feature of it that I should perhaps first have applied," was the reply. "I think it can well be stated that banks lend the larger

Continued on Page 15



THE WAY OUT

(The Grain Growers' Remedy)



IN THE PILLORY

(From The Montreal Star)

The Mail Bag

INTERNAL STORAGE

Editor, Guide:—Having read with much interest Mr. Kennedy's letter in your paper on the question of Internal Storage elevators, I may say I am in hearty agreement with Mr. Kennedy on the question and should be glad if you would allow me a small space in your paper in order to emphasize one or two important points which Mr. Kennedy overlooked.

In the first place, I am sure your readers will agree with me when I state that the farmers of Western Canada very rarely sell their grain on a natural market, in a market governed by the law of supply and demand.

Now, when any particular clique of men wish, for reasons of their own, to unduly depress the grain market, the first thing that is necessary for them to do is to find out, as nearly as they can, the amount of grain that is in the country; at present the figures which the market manipulators work on are only approximate, but once we get all our grain graded and stored at a certain number of strategical points throughout the West, the figures they will have to work on will be exact and not approximate, and the price of grain will be absolutely and entirely at the mercy of our Winnipeg speculators.

Now, as to the question of cost, I should like to impress upon your readers just how it will affect the farmers. I notice Hon. Geo. Langley, in his recent letter to The Guide, wrote as though it might be possible that the farmer would not have to carry the extra charges, but, Mr. Editor, I really think Hon. Geo. Langley must have been joking, as it does not seem likely that the railways of Canada are going to start working for nothing—at least no move which they have made up to date would justify a person in taking chances on it. Now the charges for unloading grain, elevating it and again loading it will, no doubt, be not less than 2½ or 3 cents a bushel. Now figure out what that amounts to on, say 100,000,000 bushels of grain, and you will have figures that will astound anyone. And for whose benefit is all this charge on our wheat? Last fall a high official of the Canadian Northern railway stated that if we had Internal Storage elevators, the present rolling stock of his company would be four times as efficient as it is at present. So the farmers are to be taxed hundreds of thousands of dollars in order that the railways of Canada may not be forced to build enough equipment to handle their business. Now, as the question of internal storage and the sample market are so very closely connected, perhaps you would allow me to correct either Mr. Green or the Saskatoon Phoenix reporter, when Mr. Green is said to have stated that the question of sample market was left in the hands of our executive almost without rebuttal. Now, trying to fit the word rebuttal in Mr. Green's statement, I should judge it means "opposition." The truth is this, that when the question was put to the convention in Saskatoon, although our acting chairman (Mr. Dunning) said it was carried, I myself rose and asked for a count of hands, which Mr. Dunning very courteously allowed and the motion carried by four votes only, so that the convention was pretty evenly divided—or in Mr. Gates' words, "there was a distinct division of opinion on the question." Thanking you in anticipation, I remain, Yours truly,

W. H. LILWALL.

COMMISSION CHARGES

Editor, Guide:—I notice a letter from "Farmer" re commission charges on a car of oats. Our Association has been steadily trying to get justice in this by having the commission on oats reduced to half a cent a bushel. That is a very good move, but I fancy a move in the direction of a percentage basis for commission, instead of a flat rate, would be fairer to all, as at present the one cent commission hits the poor stuff too hard. For instance, a man ships 1,000 bushels No. 1 wheat for which he may get \$1 per bushel and he pays \$10 commission, or one per cent. Another man ships 1,000 bushels of poor wheat for which he may only get 25 cents, and he still

pays \$10 commission, or four per cent. Another man ships 2,000 bushels oats for which he may only receive 25 cents a bushel and he has to pay \$20 commission, or four per cent. Is not this penalizing the poor man? It stands to common sense the man with the car of good wheat can afford to pay more than the man with cheap stuff. The car of good wheat nets a man \$1,000 and he pays \$10 commission, leaving him \$990; the man with poor wheat nets \$250 and has to pay \$10 just the same, although he only has one quarter the amount to pay it out of. Now the man with the 2,000 bushels oats nets \$500 and has to pay \$20 out of it against the man with a \$1,000 car who only pays \$10. This to my mind is a very lop-sided arrangement. A percentage commission on the dollars and cents realized, not a flat rate on the bushel, would be common sense. At present it is a poll tax which we all know is not a just tax. This is the only commission business I know of that charges a flat rate; all others charge a percentage rate.

C. S. WATKINS.

Langvale, Man.

SHOAL LAKE FLOUR PRICES

Editor, Guide:—It is a pity your correspondent J. H. Turner did not confine himself to the local paper, where the readers all know him, as well as the store of which he is manager, and all conditions surrounding the business methods at local points. What do your readers in Alberta and Saskatchewan care about what he says in order to make it appear to the uninitiated that the local people here are selling at so close a margin of profit that only the ill-disposed would seek elsewhere to make purchases of flour and feed at least? He states that it must have been after December 1 when the Grain Growers' association at Kellogg, and others, made their purchases. As a matter of fact most of the flour, etc., was bought during September and October and the margin of profit at that time warranted the conclusions of the secretaries at Kellogg and King in what they said. If the prices were so close as Mr. Turner says, then why does he rush to print? Cannot the people themselves discern where the best conditions are? The fact is that the local men have to be satisfied with smaller profits since the organized farmers got on the job and this is the cause of the annoyance. Local dealers have been sheltered, sympathized with and protected to the limit and now the grievance seems to be that you must not co-operate with one local store without asking permission of the other. Mr. Turner in his arguments is simply childish when he assumes to place interest on flour bought co-operatively till it is consumed. Why not apply same to all purchases made? I make no doubt but that the secretaries at Kellogg and King will defend their own statements, so will conclude for the present.

"HAYSEED."

THE PEOPLE WILL RULE

Editor, Guide:—The Saskatchewan bill is another proof of the basic insincerity of party politicians. The bill will certainly be defeated and thus the politician defeats himself, for the agitation will be rewarded and a better bill brought in next time. The great fight between the English House of Commons and King Charles I. for control of finance ended in the death of that king. The next fight took place between the British House of Commons and the Lords, which ended in victory of House of Commons and the virtual end of the Lords' power in 1909. History, if it teaches anything, teaches this, that power is gradually being taken from individuals or small select bodies of individuals and placed in the hands of the common people.

Let Mr. Scott take notice. Your referendum vote was a failure and, as far as numbers were concerned, it again shows that political lethargy, which is the curse of a new country, is very strong yet in Canada, despite your seeming success as a farmers' political educator. The only method is your method of keeping on hammering away until at last we have an aroused populace.

JAMES S. MACKAY.

Consort, Alta.

REPLY TO MR. LANGLEY

Editor, Guide:—I cannot allow the statements in Mr. Langley's letter in The Guide of April 9 to pass unchallenged, because, to say the least, they are misleading. His statement that not 15 per cent. of the grain in Minneapolis is sold on sample market is absolutely contrary to statements of men in Minneapolis who have repeatedly declared that from 85 per cent. to 90 per cent. of Minneapolis grain is sold on sample. Mr. Langley's contention that the balance of the grain in Minneapolis suffers a loss because of the sample market, when the fact is not 15 per cent. of the grain is sold on sample, looks like searching for something to hang to. Mr. Langley further states that in order to establish a successful sample market we must first find a market for sample grain. I would ask how it is that the transportation companies and grain interests before the defeat of Reciprocity were willing and anxious to establish a sample market when they thought Reciprocity would go into effect, but were opposed to it after the election because they said existing conditions made it impossible? Another point Mr. Langley might explain, is how it was that Minneapolis became a great milling centre after the establishment of a sample market. For several years the farmers in the Prairie Provinces have strongly favored the principle of the sample market, and have only differed on some details of its operation. The Grain Commissioners have been empowered by the government to establish a sample market and I consider they are quite competent to deal with the matter. I would say, let us help them in every way possible and not place any stumbling blocks in their way. Then, if the sample market proves a failure, it will not be the farmers' fault. If the sample market, when in operation, does not suit the farmers they need not use it, because the present system, much improved, will still be in operation and open to every farmer. If we can make a cent or two more per bushel on our grain by selling it on the sample market than we can by selling it through the present system, then our grain will practically all go on the sample market. But if the reverse is the case there will be no sample market.

To my mind the whole matter rests in the hands of the farmers themselves. If they will organize so that the greater part of their grain will be handled through their own agencies and exposed on the sample market, they will compel all the dealers, the large millers, and the exporters to come to that sample market to purchase the grain they require, as when they find they cannot do their purchasing in the country they will have to come to the sample market. Thus, as I see it, the farmers are completely masters of the situation, and if the Grain Commissioners provide the machinery for a sample market, the farmers should take advantage of it.

It must be apparent to all who study the question carefully, that our present system of selling our grain means a special tax of several cents a bushel on the farmers' wheat, while on smutty or damp and many other off grades the farmers lose from 8 to 10 cents per bushel. In Minneapolis smutty wheat sells at only 1½ or 2 cents under straight grade wheat, that is practically the cost of washing it, while under our system the farmer is punished to the extent of 7 to 10 cents per bushel. Yet, despite all this extra cost, our grain does not sell for any more on foreign markets than sample grain prepared by dealers. I claim, therefore, that our grading system is not sufficient protection to our grain, and strange to say we are the only people in the world who do not sell their grain on sample. Some of the large interests oppose the sample market because it will affect some of the special privileges which they now enjoy, and it is unfortunately true that some of our farmer friends have been misled as to the true merits of the sample market. I say give the sample market a fair trial and if it does not suit us we need not use it.

Mr. Langley is amused at my suggestion of drying grain, but that does not affect the facts of the case, which are as I stated them. I am convinced that the tough and damp grain can be dried cheaper on the farm than anywhere else, and if we have conditions in the future as we have had during the past two years, I am satisfied that more than one remedy will be found for drying grain on the farm. The remedy I suggested was, of course, for small farmers. The use of steel tanks and a small gasoline engine costing in all from \$200 to \$300 provides an equipment by which the grain can be moved from one tank to another and thus dried at a low cost. I believe that it can be moved at the rate of 1,000 bushels per hour. A test is now being made with tanks similar to those used in the rice fields where rice is taken direct from the water and placed in the tanks. The result of these experiments will be made known at an early date. There is a great deal yet to be learned about the storing and marketing of grain, and I think it ill becomes anyone to discourage efforts made to remedy the evils of the present condition.

JOHN KENNEDY.

Winnipeg, Man.

SUPPORTS MR. GREEN

Editor, Guide:—I have just read Mr. McCurdy's letter in answer to Mr. Green re cost of raising wheat and general farm profits.

Mr. McCurdy has failed, indeed, to prove that he has ever made any great amount of money out of actual farming, but he certainly has proven what a nice thing lucky buys in real estate have been in the past years.

He knows nothing whatever about plowing in this heavy land in the Moose Jaw and Regina districts. We have to use six horses on a gang plow. Sometimes I use eight and then do not get down any too deep. Cultivators do not clean and therefore do not work well. I still think Mr. Green's figures correct.

H. BATE.

Belle Plaine, Sask.

PUBLIC MARKETS

Editor, Guide:—I was very much struck by the two large public markets in Seattle, where the consumer can buy his goods direct from the grower. The farmers, or their wives, are there with their butter, eggs, dressed poultry, vegetables, flowering plants, and every other thing conceivable, and getting full value without any middleman or other charges. It would be well to establish similar markets in all our towns, and the Farmers' Associations should take the matter up. The methods adopted in Seattle might be studied to advantage.

F. W. GODSAL.

Cowley, Alta.

AWAIT THE HAGUE CONFERENCE

Lack of space prevents the insertion in full of a very interesting letter from Christopher West, author of "Canada and Sea Power," advocating a proposal that the settlement of the naval question should be held over until after the next Hague Conference in 1915. At this conference the first question of importance to be decided will be the abolition of the right to capture private property at sea in time of war. If this principle is agreed upon Mr. West points out, it "will take away the chief reason for the present waste of money on big navies, for international law will itself then be the protector of peaceful shipping." Such a condition would radically change the position as far as Canada is concerned, and Mr. West therefore urges that the Canadian Navy bill should be held in suspense until the outcome of the conference is known.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This Department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide.

The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon.

THE MEANING OF TRUANCY

On my way to the office this afternoon I saw a pathetic little attempt at truancy nipped in the bud. The offender was a little mite of a boy with a dear little face—not a hardened sinner evidently, though a very stubborn one. The maid had followed him and caught him just as he was about to disappear around the corner of a board fence headed in the opposite direction to his school.

The maid told him in so many words that he was to go to school. He refused point blank and at that a group of young girls, themselves on the way to school stopped and offered to take him along but it seemed that there was nothing he would not rather do than go to school. He evidently did not want to go with the girls and he did not want to go alone.

Then the maid put it up to him fairly that he had either to go to school or to go home with her and take a whipping from his mother. It wasn't an agreeable alternative. There was evidently some deep-rooted objection in his mind to going to school and no sane boy wants to walk into the very teeth of a whipping. Naturally he protested against doing either, but brute force prevailed and the last I saw of him he was being dragged off homewards crying softly.

I hope the maid was a poor prophet and that his mother did not meet him at the door with a stick in her hand. Instead, I like to think that she took the poor troubled little soul into her motherly arms and found out why he did not want to go to school. It may have been a teacher who rubbed him all the wrong way and made school hateful to him, or it may have been a bully at school who teased him, or it may just have been the call of spring and sunshine, but whatever it was he had a right to have his side of it put before the jury. Perhaps the mother herself had paved the way for this offence by encouraging him to stay out for every trifling indisposition, real or imagined, until he had dropped behind his class.

At any rate I would not give much for the learning that is forced down any child's throat. The thing to do with a truant child is not just to force attendance at school but to strive to change the child's attitude of mind and whenever the distaste is justified to remove it if possible or to help the child to make the best of it.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

KEEPS HOUSEHOLD HINTS FOR REFERENCE

Dear Miss Beynon,—For a long time I have been thinking of writing to your page, but never got my courage to the right point until tonight. Like "A Woman Carpenter" I, too, have often felt like crying "Hear, hear!" and after reading your editorial "A Modern Woman in Fiction" I could have said, "That's right, Miss Beynon, give it to him. Hit him hard."

Now my ideas are not along helping lines tonight, but I write merely to let you know how much I appreciate your pages in The Guide that are devoted to your women readers. I always tear out the pages that are full of good suggestions or discussions and pin them together, the shorter pieces I cut out and paste in a scrap book, so in this way I am compiling a fine budget of household hints, ideas and opinions of many women on almost every question of interest to us.

Not being a mother I cannot give any experience in that line, and my housekeeping experiences are much like other women's, I expect. I raise all the poultry I can to help out the house expenses. Milking cows I draw the line at, it being too heavy for me and my husband declares butter money is the hardest earned money on the farm. We usually keep two or three cows and he does the milking.

I like so much to see the women taking up the subject of "Teaching the Truth to Children." The plea for the

ex-baby is splendid. Mothers, keep teaching the truths to your growing boys and girls that they may have pure memories of the revelations and not be like some of us who will never forget the revulsion of feeling that swept over us when those revelations were made by bad servants. This subject is second in importance in all lines, the first is "Remember now thy Creator." A Sunday school teacher remarked a while ago on the lack of knowledge of the Bible among the scholars. Miss Beynon, does it not look as though, in this country of ours, mothers are not putting first things first. Of all things that are taught children these two subjects should not be left for strangers altogether.

Well, my letter is getting long and I have not spoken yet of some subjects I had in mind, but I may call again.

SHORTY.

I was so glad to hear from you. I hope that a more pleasant errand will bring you to the city some time so that we will have the pleasure of meeting again.—F.M.B.

HOW TO USE THE VACUUM WASHER

Dear Miss Beynon,—Having just read Economy B's letter of The Guide, April 2, I would like to tell her how I use the vacuum washer and find it such a help that I would like to see every woman use one. I put my white clothes in the wash boiler with soap cut up into thin slices and cold water, then put on the fire until they come to the boiling point. Then I take boiler and clothes from the stove, setting them on something just high enough to use the vacuum washer, which I use for five or six minutes, then wring out my clothes, put into a tub with nice clear water, and use the vacuum washer again for a few minutes, then blue and hang out to dry and my clothes are as white and clear as they could possibly be. I would not be without the vacuum washer for a good deal, it helps out so much.

This is my first letter to the Homemakers column in The Guide, but I read all the letters every week and must say that they are very helpful in many ways. I have one dear little

girl so understand in a little way a mother's responsibility in training her children.

I truly believe that a good home training and a good home influence will overrule all hereditary faults or failings that a child may have. I believe if a child is trained in the right and good way the first six or seven years of its life that it will never get so far away from that way that it will forget but will come back again. Although they may misstep for a time that influence will always draw them back.

Would Home Lover send the address of Dr. Tyrrell through the column, as I would like to get the book she speaks of?

If I may come again I will try and give some helpful hints in caring for the home on a homestead far away from town and neighbors, as I have had some experience along this line. I will sign myself,

BLUE BELL.

I am afraid we already have a Blue Bell, so it might be well to change your name when you write again.—F.M.B.

WANT TO RECALL JUDGE Club Women of San Francisco Defend Unprotected Girls and Start Petition to Oust Judge Weller—Recall Election Set for April 22

A short time ago a business man of San Francisco was arrested for an assault upon two young girls residing in one of the suburban districts. This district, bordering upon Golden Gate Park and facing the sea, is one of the largest and most attractive of the city's many suburbs and consequently possesses an efficient women's club.

When this particular case was called in the police court, presided over by Judge Weller, several members of the club accompanied the girls to court. As soon as the case was opened, however, much to their surprise and indignation, they learned that the accused man had jumped his bail and fled the city, leaving the girls without redress. The women immediately asked how it was possible for the culprit to escape trial and punishment so easily.

They found that Judge Weller had reduced the prisoner's bail from \$3,000,

previously imposed by Judge Shortall, to \$1,000, which he had willingly forfeited to gain his freedom. Upon further investigation they discovered that the judge had often required higher bail in cases against property than in those against women. They found that other culprits of this class had had their bail set very low, and had forfeited it and fled.

Thoroughly aroused, they decided to avail themselves of the recall, confident that the men and women citizens of the city would aid them.

A mass meeting was called in the lecture room of the church of their district to discuss the case and to start the petitions for the recall. While not one of the largest, the mass meeting was one of the most spirited ever held in the city. Judge Weller was present to defend his official course. The movement for his recall was begun, and during the succeeding days the women and their lawyer gathered much valuable data in regard to the police court system in general.

So earnest have the women been in their work that the whole city is interested in the outcome of their efforts, and thousands of names have been signed to the recall petitions. The recall election is set for April 22.

Perhaps the most noticeable feature of the whole affair is the security these San Francisco women feel in their present conflict.

Whether this judge is recalled or not depends, of course, not on the women's votes alone but on the votes of men and women together. Whether the effort succeeds or not, the fact that a recall is before the voters shows how effective for women's protection are votes in women's hands. These women do not feel helpless in the face of wrong and corruption. And whatever the outcome, the airing given this case will prove beneficial to other judges in the State. Judges will realize that in order to remain judges they must give justice to women. The case of Judge Weller is one more proof of women's need of the vote.

AGNES E. RYAN.

MORE WAYS TO COOK EGGS

Egg Fondue—Allow two fresh eggs for each person to be served, grated Swiss cheese a third as much in quantity as the eggs, and butter half the weight of the cheese. Put the butter and grated cheese into a saucepan and set over the fire. As they begin to melt, break the eggs over them and stir briskly until well scrambled and incorporated with the cheese. A wooden spatula is best for this, but a fork or spoon will answer. Season with salt and pepper and serve hot.

American Plain Omelet—Four eggs, one-half teaspoonful of salt, a few grains of pepper, four tablespoonfuls of hot water, one cupful and one-half of cream sauce. Separate yolks and whites. Beat the yolks until thick. Add salt, pepper and hot water. Beat the whites until stiff and dry, cutting and folding them into the beaten yolks until thoroughly incorporated. Heat an omelet pan and butter sides and bottom. Turn in the egg mixture, spreading it evenly, and cook slowly. The omelet is cooked if it is firm to the touch when pressed by the finger. If it clings like beaten white of egg it needs longer cooking. Fold and turn on a hot platter and pour the cream sauce around it.

Eggs and Artichokes—Steam or cook in lightly salted water as many artichoke bottoms as there are guests to serve. Place each on a round of bread a little larger in diameter than the artichoke, that has been delicately browned in butter, and over the artichoke drop a poached egg trimmed to just the size of the foundation. Pour over the egg a generous quantity of sauce Hollandaise or brown tarragon sauce, add a dash of paprika and serve hot. A variation is to use hard-boiled eggs instead of poached ones. In this case cut hard-boiled eggs in halves, place an artichoke bottom on each round of toasted bread, then half an egg, cut side downward.

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A Misleading Article

My attention has been called to an article in the Canadian Countryman, on the cost of living as it affects the farmers, by someone known as R. L. Meade, M.A., From the copy of the magazine which I have in my possession it is evident that this is a magazine devoted to that aggravated form of boosting which one expects from unscrupulous real estate agents, but which one would not look for in a magazine supposed to represent the Canadian Farmer, this being, I presume, the idea which the editor in chief has in mind. In the article which has especially been brought to my attention the following paragraphs appear: "Statistics have been produced to show that animal and meat products have risen 43 per cent., dairy produce 27 per cent., grain and fodder 45 per cent. in the last eleven years." The inference is drawn that the farmer must, therefore, be waxing rich at an incalculable rate, as the article says, "For the farmer this is undoubtedly a period of great prosperity." Unfortunately the writer forgets to quote figures showing that if dairy produce has increased 27 per cent. (I say "if") that the price of land has increased in the neighborhood of 1,000 per cent. or more, and consequently the cost of everything the farmers produce is increased accordingly. Another quotation will doubtless sound good to the homesteader some sixty miles from the railway, as follows: "He (the farmer) therefore seems to escape everything that dims the present prosperity of our urban population." We are told that "agricultural investments give a higher interest yield than most industries. The western grain grower with several thousand acres under wheat will make \$20,000 a year." None of this would be so bad were it not for the last few lines in which the writer remarks that "he recently met an Alberta farmer who threshed last fall 80,000 bushels of flax, with a value of \$120,000. He employed thirty hands almost three weeks, and his wage bill was \$1,500."

What do you think of this paragraph? How many Alberta farmers last year sold their flax at \$1.50 per bushel? We are not told what those thirty hands did in the three weeks, but as their wages averaged \$50.00 each for less than three weeks, it is to be presumed that this represents the threshing crew. I imagine that not many farmers can thresh 80,000 bushels of flax at a total cost of \$1,500 or less than 2 cents per bushel.

P.P.W.

Each Local a Missionary Centre

I am in receipt of a very interesting letter from L. B. Hart, one of our active workers, and secretary of the Roseview Local Union, No. 63. I reproduce this below in part:

"Over a year ago, I persuaded a few men on the Ghost Pine to take The Guide, later we asked them if they could not form a Local Union over there. I wrote, setting a date, and Mr. Olive and I went over there. It was very cold and we found only four men there, so this time we failed because the man I wrote to did not do his part. When Mr. McCutcheon, who keeps the post office at Sarcee, heard we had been over, he wrote, and afterwards came over to see me. We arranged another meeting, Mr. Woods and myself went over, with the result that twenty-three paid their dues that night, and a Union which you will hear from in the future was formed."

The same thing happened at Morrin. I knew a Harvey Waters, who lives near Morrin was taking The Guide, and wrote him. I thought he would help, and help he surely did, only he had not received my letters, so all day we had to drive around and rustle up enough people to start a good meeting. We failed at Drumheller, but arranged for men to go there the following Saturday, when time could have been given

en to the advertising, so Mr. Olive and Mr. Shaw went over and were successful. Mr. Mabey, another member of our Union, wrote to men near Munson, and the day we were in Morrin we heard a speaker was coming there from Stettler, to form a Union there. We heard they had a good crowd out and organized. The reason why I write all this is to show that if we can only impress on our members that every Local should be responsible for all the country that they can reach by a visit or by letter, it would not be many years before Alberta would be covered thoroughly by branches of the U.F.A. Roseview Union has helped to start Carbon, Sarcee, Morrin and Drumheller, and we are working hard with Swallow. (Swallow has since been organized—P.P.W.) What Roseview has done, every other Union can do and in this way help the executive in the work they have ahead of them. The moral which may be drawn from our experience is that it is at least necessary to have one interested man in each locality. I wish especially to mention Mr. Greentree, an old-time rancher who is now running the town of Drumheller. It had not been for him, Drumheller would not have a Union today. He is a grain buyer, implement agent, etc., and yet is broadminded enough to see that the farmers need organization."

A meeting of the Edwell Local Union was held at the school house on March 3 last, and was fairly attended, although it would be better for all if members were more regular in attendance. Two new members joined.

Mr. Powell and Mr. Ellis, who were appointed a committee to assist in the organization of a Union at Pine Lake, reported to the Union that they had attended at Pine Lake and were pleased to inform the members that a Branch had been formed, thirty joining at the first call for members, and there was every likelihood of a very strong Union forming there, and Mr. Powell called the attention of all members of Edwell Union to the necessity of keeping this Union at its full strength and doing their best to bring in all the members they could. A vote of thanks to the two members who assisted in the organization of the Pine Lake Union was heartily carried. The question of obtaining a car load of wire was next taken up and it was resolved when the orders warranted to order same, and

the secretary was instructed to get all the orders he could. A considerable quantity was ordered at that meeting. Members requiring any will please communicate with the secretary at once.

E. H. Pixley reported three fresh milch cows for sale, and W. Gummow reported 300 bushels Ligowo seed oats for sale. Inquiries were made for the following: 1 Pekin drake, 1 Plymouth Rock rooster, and 4 Orpington roosters. Anyone having these for sale will oblige by notifying the secretary at the Edwell P.O.

FRED. JAS. POWELL, Sec.

Sunny Glen Local Union, No. 288

Our meeting place is the Sunny Glen school house, which is situated in as fine a farming district as you will find anywhere in sunny southern Alberta. Travellers passing through here tell us there is no prettier stretch of prairie anywhere to be seen. The farmers, too, are alive, up-to-date, and progressive. Quite a sprinkling of them besides being practical, understand the scientific principles of agriculture.

Our annual meeting was held last December. The following officers were elected: President, Jas. Marshall; secretary-treasurer, U. M. Diefenbaker; directors, Paul Norton, Alex. McIntyre, J. A. Forsythe, F. S. Bradley, A. F. Whitney, T. A. Bryant, and W. G. Jensen. Our membership now totals over sixty. Regular meetings are held every second Saturday, are well attended, and a lively interest is being taken by all. The amount of business transacted last year comprised several carloads of cedar posts, some 10,000 pounds of binder twine, gophercide, etc., and reached the grand monetary total of \$1,950.00. One of the chief questions which engrosses the minds of the farmers is the excessive price of flour. We are also gravely considering the erection of an elevator. Farmers, laborers and mechanics are becoming more and more awake to the fact that we are being fleeced on every hand. Let us mention for example, coal oil—Sunny Glen Local has just purchased a supply of coal oil, and where we formerly paid 45 cents per gallon for watered stuff from the retailers, we are now getting splendid lighting material at 22½ cents. To show you, Mr. Editor, that our Union is progressing, we may mention the fact that we have just recently purchased a grand new organ

District Directors:

Victoria—P. S. Austin, Ranfurly; Edmonton—George Bevington, Winterburn; Strathcona—J. R. Pointer, Strome; Red Deer—D. Buckingham, Stettler; Calgary—Henry Sorensen, Strathmore; Macleod—J. H. Lennox, Granum; Medicine Hat—A. Rawlins, Taber.

to be used at our occasional literary meetings, when the house is crowded. In conclusion let us mention that although much is being done to better conditions, still we expect greater things from headquarters.

U. M. DIEFENBAKER, Sec.

Still in the Ring

Six years ago tonight a small company of farmers from Mound Lake and Great Bend school districts met at the home of one Geo. Pretty and organized a local order of the U.F.A. with 12 charter members. It was arranged to hold meetings of the order at Mound Lake and Great Bend school houses alternately. Before the end of the year it was deemed advisable to hold all meetings at Great Bend school house. Our order had its drawbacks to contend with. For instance, the distance the majority of the members had to travel in reaching the meeting place. Living as we do in a district where so much of the land is owned by the C.P.R., it naturally follows that but few farmers would reside near each other. Another hindrance to organization is the general unrest which is natural to settlers in a new country. We have lost a great many members by their removal to other parts. A very few have dropped out. The roads have been almost impassable at times when meetings were due, to say nothing of the unpleasantness of the weather on meeting nights. When we reflect on rural conditions in Alberta as affecting the U.F.A. organization, we glow with pride in noting the fact that there are 14,000 farmers loyal to the cause. The pre-eminent aim of our Union has been and still is to keep our organization alive and in good working condition. We firmly believe that so long as the provincial organization is alive and growing, our condition as farmers will gradually and surely improve. We are getting new members from time to time as occasion offers and we are very much alive and consider our Union is in a very satisfactory condition. In conclusion permit me to say, that the future outlook is ever growing brighter. The U.F.A. of Alberta and its sister organizations of Saskatchewan and Manitoba are constantly making such substantial gains in membership as to insure the gathering of such an army of tillers of the soil at no distant date as will compel the attention of any party in power.

D. M. GILBERT, Sec'y.

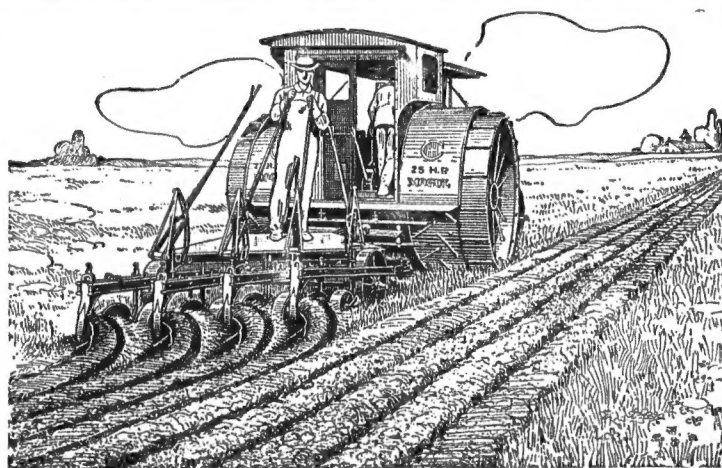
Do Ten Days' Work in One

ONE day's plowing, under favorable conditions, used to be two to three acres—is yet, on many farms. But not for the farmer who owns an I H C tractor. He plows twenty to thirty acres a day, or more, depending on the size of his outfit, and has an easier time doing it than the man who walks sixteen miles or more a day holding the handles of a walking plow. If you have 160 acres or more of arable land to plow you are losing money every day you neglect to put an I H C tractor to work.

When the plowing is done the year's work for the tractor is only just begun. With it you can draw three or more drills at a time. At harvest time it takes the place of teams on the three or more binders that cut a swath as wide as a street through your grain. It furnishes power for threshing. It hauls the produce to market. An

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tested I H C tractor, the machine you can depend upon. I H C tractors are made in every approved style, and in 12, 15, 20, 25, 30, 45 and 60-horse power sizes. I H C general purpose engines, for use on the farm and in shop, mill and factory are made in 1 to 50-horse power sizes. The I H C local agent will give you catalogues and full information. See him, or, write the nearest branch house.

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Seeing is Believing—Let us Know if You Can Go

Moose Jaw, Sask.,
 April 9, 1913.
 Ladies and Gentlemen—Officers and Members of the Sask. G.G.A.:

In accordance with the suggestion made at the Saskatoon convention in the secretary's report it is proposed to arrange a trip in early June to Fort William, taking a day at Winnipeg to inspect all facilities and equipment for handling grain; a stop over of some days at Keewatin to inspect the large mills; a day and a half at Fort William for inspection of terminals, both elevators, ships, railways, inspection and registration facilities with a couple of convention sessions, meeting and discussing matters with officials. Also a trip on the lake over to Duluth. I have communicated with the railway authorities and find I can secure a one way rate the same as we get to our conventions in the winter. Kindly answer at once how many would like to take advantage of such a trip from your neighborhood in order that suitable arrangements might be made. The proposal at present is to convene in Winnipeg on June 9 and leave that night by special train for Fort William.

The rate would approximately be \$25.00 on a Moose Jaw basis. Berths on sleepers, of course, additional. The trip would take about one week. The berths would cost about \$12.00 for the week, making a total of \$37.00. The side trip to Duluth would be extra. Perhaps \$5.00 or \$6.00 more. This may look rather expensive and doubtless many would not be able to afford the time or the money, but it is thought sufficient would be able to take advantage of it to make it a splendid educational feature as well as an enjoyable trip. Wives and daughters might take advantage of this also. We would like to know at once how many men and how many women in your district you think would take advantage of this trip, giving name and address and ask them to communicate with this office at once. The response we receive will guide us as to whether we make final arrangements or not. Secretaries will confer a favor by presenting this matter AT ONCE to the members in the most expeditious form. Full particulars will be sent when definite arrangements are completed.

We would also like for all secretaries to notify us of local picnics, the place and date, in order that we may have them on file here for our own and general information. You should also acquaint your district director with said dates. It would be of great assistance to him, as he is the man to arrange supply in his own district. Re our new constitution—We enclose you a copy and can supply you with as many as you require at 5 cents each on application at this office. Every member should have one. The annual reports of the convention are now ready. This contains all reports, addresses in part of Dr. Bland, Dr. Magill, Prof. Murray and Dr. Rutherford, as well as Mrs. McClung, Mrs. A. V. Thomas and G. F. Chipman. These are 25 cents each. Let us know at once how many of them you will require as these will only be sent out on order, excepting one will be forwarded free to each local.

We have given each branch a number. Yours is the number of your local improvement district with a letter attached. When corresponding with this office kindly do not forget to put this number on the heading of your letter.

Trusting to hear from you at an early date.

FRED W. GREEN.

W. J. Powell Breaking Day

A meeting of the Daybreak branch of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association was held in the schoolhouse, on Friday the 7th. Our delegate to the convention at Saskatoon gave us a lengthy and interesting report of the work done at the convention. W. J. Powell, representative of the Grain Growers' Grain company, was present and upon request he addressed the meeting and in an address of an hour and a half he gave us an outline of the workings of the com-

pany from its inception and showed us it was a company wholly composed of farmers and so much so that it came to the assistance of the Associations of the three Western Provinces with a liberal grant annually to assist them in organization work, and when questioned about farmers putting their grain through the co-operative elevator he advised them to do so, but to ship their grain to the Grain Growers' Grain company, as the Grain Growers' Grain company was the means of the farmer getting more for his grain than he would otherwise get. He also showed us the necessity of every farmer taking stock in the company and that by doing so they would materially assist their own company by way of funds to enter into other activities in the interests of the farmers of the West. Mr. Powell also stated that the company had a large lumber limit in British Columbia and it was the intention of the company to operate same as soon as the G.T.P. steel was laid to the limit, and they would supply the farmers with lumber at cost, and in conclusion, Mr. Powell stated that it was the duty of every farmer to subscribe for the Grain Growers' Guide and read it carefully and that it was the only organ printed in Western Canada educating the farmer how to get the best possible returns for his product. After a hearty vote of thanks to our delegate and Mr. Powell for their able and instructive addresses, the meeting adjourned.

HUGH ROBERTS,
 Sec'y Daybreak Assn.

Mixed

I enclose you herewith a cheque for \$8.00 membership fees. We are having a social and dance tonight and we look for increased membership at an early date. We are adopting your plan and interesting the farmers with their own business.

N. McDONALD,
 Sec'y Earl Grey Assn.

Enclosed find \$5.00 for 10 members and \$1.00 for tickets. This Association was organized on the 29th of March and the following officers were elected: President, James Marshall; vice-president, J. P. Drummond; secretary-treasurer, M. P. Burman; directors, J. A. McQuarrie, Dan Wurtz, Aleck Clark, F. Geck, Wm. Marshall, O. Ralph, Wm. Templeton. About June 1 we would like to have a big meeting and would like to have you send us a speaker. Please let us know if it is possible to get someone and when.

M. P. BURMAN,
 Sec. Kelvington Association.

At a meeting held by the ratepayers of Little Boggy we unanimously decided to form a branch of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association. It was not a large meeting, on account of the bad roads, but there were 16 present, so I herewith enclose \$8.00 fees, being fifty per cent. of subscriptions to Central fund. I trust in a week or so to send as much again. The following officers were elected: President, Gilbert Olson; vice-president, M. Rabek; secretary-treasurer, Charles Napper. Kindly forward 2 pads of stationery and 50 membership cards, also 50 constitutions and by-laws and I will remit on receipt of bill.

CHARLES NAPPER,
 Sec. Little Boggy Association.

At Lemsford on the 26th of March A. G. Hawkes held a meeting at which he explained the advantages of the Grain Growers' association to about 40 farmers of this district. It was proposed that a branch be formed at Lemsford and the following were elected as officers: President, Charles Waugh; vice-president, Gordon Lindsay; directors, W. H. Elliott, John Lawton, A. M. Waugh, Jarvis H. Stokes, H. D. Armstrong, Leslie Rowbotham. At present 24 have signified their intention to become members and 17 have paid their fees, of which I am remitting one-half, being the amount of \$8.50

due to the headquarters of the Association. Please forward 50 membership cards and 25 buttons, also some constitutions and literature. If you can give me any advice as to procedure, business, strengthening of the Branch by membership, etc., kindly do so and I am sure everyone will do their best to make this Branch what it should be.

CHARLES WAUGH,
 Sec. Lemsford Association.

Tribute to Hard Worker

On behalf of the Newlands Branch I enclose you \$5.00 membership fees due Central and hope to forward more shortly. We have been holding regular meetings this winter and at the most recent of these presented to R. DePriest a life membership ticket as a slight acknowledgment of his energetic work in founding this Branch—the first in this district. This was early in 1909 and since then he has spared neither time nor strength in the interests of this Association, both as secretary and director.

GEORGE H. HANANT.

George H. Hannant, Esq.:—We herewith enclose receipt for \$5.00 fees as per yours of the 27th ult. We note you are holding regular meetings. That is good. At the most recent one you presented R. DePriest with a life membership certificate. That also is good. I know Mr. Priest and a lot of the work he has done in our Association, but what reason have you got to offer why the whole of the farmers in your district should not be life members in

District Directors:
 B. N. Hendricks, Outlook; M. P. Roddy, Nelson Spencer, Carnduff; F. M. Gates, Fillmore; James W. Easton, Moosomin; J. B. Paynter, Tantaloon; F. M. Redman, Grenfell; A. B. McGregor, Davidson; John F. Reid, Oreadia; J. L. Rooke, Togo; Thomas Sales, Langham; Andrew Knox, Prince Albert; Dr. Henry, Mildred; John W. Burrell, Gerowville; and Thomas Conlon, Archie.

our Association. One cent a bushel on one ear of grain practically—when we are saving you 5c. Let this Association drop out of existence altogether and you will soon see how much it is worth. Trusting to hear from you again.—F. W.G.

I am writing you to report progress of the above Association. We are finished with our social program for this year and have gained fairly good results from it. We have eight more paid up members than we had last year. Last meeting the members listened to a very interesting address by Mr. Easton, of Moosomin. Everybody went away feeling that the Association was handling the problems of the farmers in the right way, but our one great need is organization, and we are not organized enough. Co-operation in buying will be our greatest drawing card for next summer, but we are some distance from town and cannot look after our goods properly. We are organizing a chain of Associations along the line of route so that the Associations nearest town can help those at a distance. Any suggestions from your office will be kindly received. Kindly forward me one pad and 12 constitutions.

CHARLES BEDFORD,
 Sec. Golden West Branch.

You will find enclosed the sum of \$13.00, membership fees from 26 members of the Radisson Grain Growers' association.

H. LESLIE PEARNS, Sec.

TO THE MAN WHO DOESN'T OWN AN ENGINE



MR. FARMER:—If you have from six to eight good horses and keep on an average of ten to twenty good pigs and fat hogs the year around and feed them properly with ground feed and chop, your grinding cost you not less than \$50.00 last year. If you fed the whole grain you lost twice that amount. If your time is worth anything you spent from \$25.00 to \$50.00 in time taking your grain to the feed mill. The proper solution is BUY A RENFREW STANDARD ENGINE AND GRAIN GRINDER. It will pay for itself in two years in what it will save, and you can make double the cost price in that length of time by grinding grain for farmers on rainy days and at odd times.

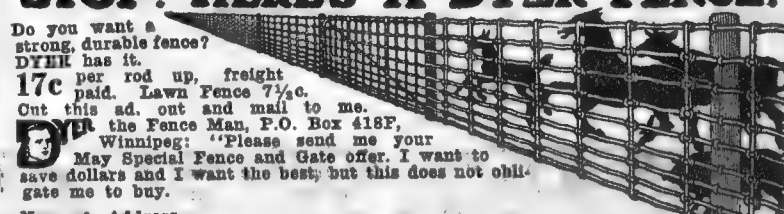
Renfrew Standard

It Starts Without Cranking

THE REASONS for buying a RENFREW STANDARD are that any person on your farm can operate it, it starts without cranking, the speed can be regulated while it is running. We sell it under guarantee of five years and replace any parts that break or wear out within five years on account of being defective. Ask for booklet and our special long terms and prices to good reliable farmers. If you do not own a Cream Separator, write us for particulars concerning the STANDARD Cream Separator. Address our Calgary office if you live south of the Lacombe Branch of the C.P.R. in Alberta, otherwise write us as below.

THE RENFREW MACHINERY CO., Limited
 Willoughby-Sumner Block, Saskatoon, Sask.

"STOP! HERE'S A DYER FENCE!"



Do you want a strong, durable fence? DYER has it.
 17c per rod up, freight paid. Lawn Fence 7 1/2c. Out this ad. out and mail to me.
 Dyer the Fence Man, P.O. Box 418F, Winnipeg.
 May Special Fence and Gate offer. I want to save dollars and I want the best; but this does not obligate me to buy.
 Name & Address.....

Farmers' Market Place

Conducted for those who Want to Buy, Sell or Exchange

FARM LANDS

FARM TO SELL OR RENT—REASONABLE crop or cash payments to suit buyer or renter—South-east quarter of 24-27-18, west of 2nd. Four miles from Quanton, G. T. P. Good buildings, lumber house, concrete outside, 16x26, lean-to kitchen, 12x16, 6 rooms and pantry, splendid stone cellar. Lumber barn, 32x40, with roomy loft. Two granaries, to hold 8,000 bushels. Good water from a stone-lined well 29 feet deep. 80 acres summerfallow this year. Price to sell, 22 dollars per acre. Small cash payment to close a deal. Write to J. B. Adam, Punichy, Sask., if interested. The reason for this advertisement is that I am unable to work the place myself owing to illhealth.

TWO FARMS TO SELL OR RENT, ON crop or cash payments. The north half of Section 24, Township 8, Range 81, and the south-east quarter of Section 12, in Township 4, Range 80, both west of the Principal Meridian in Saskatchewan, close to Carleton Place and Gainsborough. Apply for particulars to Messrs. Adolph and Blake, Northern Crown Bank Chambers, Brandon, Manitoba, solicitors for the owner. 11-11.

FARM FOR SALE—HALF SECTION, ONE hundred acres ready for crop. Thirty-six miles from Winnipeg, half-mile north of Reasburn, main line C.P.R. Buildings and fences new; flowing well; ideal spot for mixed farming; good tenant. Money-making investment. Price \$9,000; one-third cash, rest easy terms. Will exchange for suitable city residence. F. J. Dixon, 258 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg.

WANTED—CLEAR TITLE FARMS, HOME-steads or pre-emptions in exchange for clear title lots. Give full particulars in first instance to Room 16, Cadogan Block, Calgary. 17-8

FOR SALE—320 ACRES VIRGIN LAND within 5 miles of Kerrobert, Sask. W½ of Section 83, Township 33, Range 23, west of 3rd Meridian. Apply—Owner, Post Office Box 1123, Winnipeg.

IMPROVED AND WILD FARM LANDS for sale.—The only fall wheat district in Manitoba. McVeety Land Agency, Swan River, Man. 16-6

FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE—GAAR-SCOTT FORTY HORSE Steam Engine, in good condition; John Deere twelve-bottom Engine gang, stubble and breaker bottoms, used but little. Might consider trade for wild land. J. O. Smith, Elie, Man. 16-6

FOR SALE—EIGHT-FURROW JOHN Deere engine gang, plowed four hundred acres. Breaker bottoms, two sets shares, fins, coulters and stubble bottoms. H. Dempsey, Gregg, Man. 18-6

FOR SALE—THRESHING OUTFIT COM-plete, with sheaf loader, cook car and sleeping caboose. Jas. Dods, Strassburg, Sask. 13-6

TENDERS

TENDERS WANTED BY MAY 15th FOR one car load of Binder Twine by the Ingelco Co-operative Co. Prices f.o.b. Ingelco, Man. 18-8

LUMBER AND POSTS

FENCE POSTS FOR SALE IN CARLOTS—Half cash deposit with Grain Growers' Guide required. Write O. May, Malakwa, B.C. 16-6

FOR SALE—GREEN CUT CEDAR FENCE posts. For particulars, apply Thos. Atchison, 299 Stanley St., Winnipeg, Man. 17-2

MISCELLANEOUS

FARMERS AND STEAM FLOWMEN—BUY the best Lignite (Souris) coal direct from Riverside Farmers' Mine, \$2.25 per ton. (Mine run \$2.00), f.o.b. Bismarck. J. F. Bulmer, Taylorton, Sask. 24-11

FOR SALE—TWO 200-EGG CAPACITY incubators, slightly soiled, in perfect condition. \$25.00 each, F.C.B. Winnipeg. Wm. Rennie Co. Ltd., 394 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Man. 13-11

"NEBRASKA HOMESTEADER" (WITH Tune). Funny song. Real life. Sod house, snakes, fleas, etc. Ten cents. Specialty Press, Regina, Canada.

HELPFUL LITERATURE FOR BIBLE Study. Free on application. Secretary International Bible Students' Association, 59 Alway Ave., Winnipeg. 11-13

RATES ON CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

4c Per Word Per Week. 80c Per Word for 26 Weeks.
20c Per Word for 6 Weeks. \$1.50 Per Word for 52 Weeks.
40c Per Word for 13 Weeks. PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
Address all Letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Count each number and initial as a full word, as for example the following: "J. F. Brown, \$1.00," contains seven words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements will be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

SEED GRAIN

MARQUIS WHEAT WON THE WORLD'S championship again this year. It was grown from seed supplied by me. Get some of the big, strong stuff that has proved its superiority. Money back guarantee. Send for sample and special early order price. Specially bred seed oats. Big, clean grain at surprisingly low prices. Grass, clover, etc. that defy competition. Investigate. Buying right is easiest saving. Harris McFayden, Farm Seed Expert, Winnipeg, Man. 23-20

CHOICE FLAX SEED—WE HAVE SOME particularly fine flax seed for sale at prices well within its value to the farmer who wants to grow clean seed. Our "Crop Payment" plan of buying helps the farmer who wants "time," and our liberal discount is attractive to the cash buyer. Samples and full particulars upon request. The Mooney Seed Co., Ltd., Box 740, Saskatoon, Sask. 17-4

GRASS, ALFALFA, CLOVER SEED —Write for free circular. Unsurpassed quality seed. Right prices. Harris McFayden, Farm Seed Expert, Winnipeg, Man. 11-8

FOR SALE—CHOICE, CLEAN EYE GRASS seed, nine cents per pound. Wee McGregor potatoes, seventy cents per bushel. Forty registered Shorthorns and Berkshires. W. N. Crowell, Napinka, Man.

PURE NORTHERN GROWN TIMOTHY Seed. \$7.00 per hundred, bags included. R. F. McVeety, Swan River, Man. Echo Seed Farm. 16-6

HARDY TIMOTHY SEED—WE OFFER A small quantity of Timothy seed. This was grown in Saskatchewan and is now thoroughly acclimated and hardy. Get the best. The Mooney Seed Co., Ltd., Saskatoon, Sask. 17-4

FOR SALE—SIXTY OR SEVENTY BUSH-els good Timothy seed. Apply Grain Growers' Grain Co., Elevator Department.

MENSURY BARLEY. BIG STRONG STUFF. Bargain clearance price. Harris McFayden, Farm Seed Expert, Winnipeg, Man. 17-8

SEED OATS—BLACK VICTOR. HEAVY cropper, 42 lbs bushel. 500 to 1,000 bushels. 50c, f.o.b., sacks extra. Brewer Barley, 800 bushels, 60c. Matthews, Silver Grove, Sask. 6-13

MARQUIS WHEAT—600 BUSHEL. GER-mination 99% in 4 days. T. Bates, Gleichen, Alta. 15-6

FLAX—GOOD SEED AND PERFECTLY clean, one seventy-five. O. Harrington, via Kitacoity, Alta. 16-8

BARLEY, GARTON'S No. 68. DOLLAR per bushel. C. Harrington, Tring, Alta.

SEED POTATOES

WEE MACGREGOR POTATOES—90 CENTS bushel, including bags. Box 36, Maryfield, Sask. 9-13

SEED POTATOES—WEE MACGREGOR and Royal Russets. One Dollar per bushel, bags free. Walter Douglas, Glenboro, Man. 9-13

"WEE MACGREGOR" AND DEWHY. Best Potatoes to grow. Illustrated descriptive list free. Bushel One Dollar. Rowan Bros., Macgregor, Man. 17-6

FARM STOCK FOR SALE

FOREST HOME FARM — OLYDIE STAL-lions, rising two and three years. Mares and fillies. Two roan yearling Shorthorn bulls, Yorkshire sows to farrow in June. Orders taken for spring pigs. Barred Rock eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$5.00 per hundred. Stations: Carman and Roland. Andrew Graham, Pomeroy P.O. 15-11

FARM HANDS

WANTED BY THE FIRST OF MAY—A middle-aged experienced housekeeper. One accustomed to farm conditions. Apply A. D. McKillican, Delisle, Sask. 18-8

BUTTER

BUTTER—DEMAND IS EXCELLENT FOR No. 1 Dairy Butter in tubs or prints. Advise us how many cows you are milking or how much butter you can ship us every two weeks, and we will write you fully telling you how to secure best results for your butter fat. Simpson Produce Company, 248 Princess St., Winnipeg. 6-11

STRAWBERRY PLANTS FOR SALE

PEDIGREE STRAWBERRY PLANTS —Hardy northern grown stock. Senator Dunlap, Parson's Beauty, Glen Mary, Clyde Warfield and other leading varieties. Price \$10.00 per thousand, express charges prepaid. Catalogue with full cultural directions mailed on request. Monrad Wigen, Wynndel, B.C.

PROF. HANSEN'S HARDY STRAWBERRY Plants stand Manitoba winters without protection. Dollar-fifty per hundred. Seed Potatoes. Uruguayan, white, prolific, best quality, 75c. per bushel, f.o.b. here. Boughen and Ollson, Valley River, Man. 17-2

SWINE

FOR SALE—PURE BREED YORKSHIRE Pigs, youngsters. W. R. Black, Gull Lake, Sask. Box 214. 17-2

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES. BARRED Rocks. Cockerels. Eggs for hatching. George Z. Smith, Mintonas, Man. 17-6

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE SWINE, UN-related p.r.s. Coleman and Son, Redvers, Sask. 17-18

STEVE TOMBOKO, LIPTON, SASK. Breeder of Berkshire Swine. 18-11

HORSES

RIVERSIDE STOCK FARM — OLYDES-dales—Imported and home bred. Stud headed by imported "Gallant Argyle." Shorthorns, dairy strain. In Yorkshire hogs and White Wyandotte poultry the best breeding stock is kept. O. V. Hodgson, Cowley, Alta. 14-18

IMPOTENT AND INDIFFERENT SIBES and dams successfully treated. Have made special study of it. Address J. Wilhelm, V.S., Specialist on Generation, 205 9th St., Saskatoon, Sask. Correspondence confidential. 15-13

PERCHERONS—STALLIONS AND MARES for sale, Glen Ranch. Percherons have swept the prize lists at Calgary, Lethbridge and Macleod; prices moderate. J. O. Drewry, Cowley, Alberta. 18-26

IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLION FOR sale—Nine years old. Sound. Good breeder. Five years in present locality. Price \$800. George Ballantyne, Beaver Mines, Alta. 16-8

CATTLE

12 SHORTHORN BULLS — INCLUDING choice 2-year-olds and show yearlings. 80 sold since Jan. 1. Yorkshire boars and weanlings. Grade heifers. J. Bousfield, Macgregor, Man.

HOLSTEIN—YOUNG BULLS, READY FOR service; also cows and heifers. J. O. Drewry, The Glen Ranch, Cowley, Alta. 20-26

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK. —Breeder of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale.

HOLSTEIN GRADE HEIFERS AND COWS. Registered stock, both sexes. D. B. Howell, Langenburg, Sask. 18-13

SEVERAL REGISTERED SHORTHORN bulls, thirteen months and younger. Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man. 7-11

W. J. TREGILLUS, CALGARY, BREEDER and importer of Holstein Friesian Cattle.

POULTRY

TURKEYS, GEESE, DUCKS, CHICKENS, eggs, poultry supplies. Catalogue giving valuable advice mailed free. Maw's instant louse killer, easily applied on roosts, kills lice instantly; half pound, postage paid, 50c. Edward's Roup Cure, in drinking water, prevents and cures disease, half pound, postage paid, 50c. Maw and Sons, Armstrong, B.C.

PURE BREED WHITE WYANDOTTES AND Barred Rocks, bred from Hawkins' New York and Boston prize winning strain, but Saskatchewan raised. Eggs for hatching, \$2 per 15. Rev. W. Bell, Abernethy, Sask.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—SINGLE COMB Brown Leghorns, four dollars per hundred. 75c per thirteen; Single Comb White Leg horn and Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds. 75c per 18. Alfred Averill, Clanwilliam, Man. 13-6

S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, FROM prize winning stock. Pen is headed by first prize cock at Saskatoon, 1913. Prices and full information on request. Stewart Brown, Red Jacket, Sask. 17-2

MOOPA FARM — BARRED ROCK AND Fawn and White Runner duck eggs, \$2 per setting. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 16-6

THREE CHOICE PENS HEAVY LAYING Snow White Wyandottes. Two dollars per fifteen. Three-fifty per thirty. Unfertiles replaced. Incubator eggs seven dollars hundred. Mowbray Bros., Cartwright, Man. 17-8

CHOICE BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, \$2.50, \$2.00 and \$1.00 setting. Buff Orpingtons, \$3.00. John Stanley, Carnduff, Sask. 15-6

BARRED ROCK EGGS—FROM FARM-raised and splendid laying strain. \$1.50 per 15 eggs, or \$6.00 per 100. H. J. Morrison, Eigenheim, Sask. 17-6

PURE BREED MAMMOTH BRONZE TUR-key eggs for hatching. \$4.00 per setting of eight. Also Pure Bred Buff Orpingtons, \$1.50 for fifteen eggs, \$2.50 for thirty. G. W. Booker, Snowflake, Man. 16-3

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS AND Eggs for hatching. J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man. 16-11

EGGS FOR SALE—FROM PURE BREED Barred Rocks, \$4.50 per hundred, or \$1.50 per setting. F. Daw, Gleichen, Alta. 13-6

PURE BREED WHITE ROCK EGGS FOR sale. Two dollars per setting. William Graham, Benito, Man. 15-6

H. J. STEVENSON, BOX 47, BOISSEVAIN, Man.—Buff Orpington and Single Comb White Leghorn eggs, \$1.50 per 15, \$7 per 100. None better. 16-4

BARRED ROCKS—EGGS FOR HATCHING from Provincial Prize Winners. Three and Five Dollars per setting. Henry Barton, Davidson, Sask. 14-6

BLACK ORPINGTON EGGS FROM PRIZE-winners, \$2.50 per setting. W. W. Douglas, Glenboro, Man. 18-6

WHITE WYANDOTTES, WHITE ROCKS, Eggs \$1.00 setting. Cockerels \$1.75. T. Leigh, McCreary, Man. 17-6

EGGS FOR HATCHING—PURE BREED S. C. Reds. \$2.00 per 15. Andrew Penny, Abernethy, Sask. 16-6

SITTINGS OF 15 EGGS FROM PRIZE-winning R. C. R. I. Reds, \$2.00. Frank Holmes, Broadway, Saskatoon. 18-13

STILL HAVE A FEW GOOD ROSE COMB Rhode Island Red Cockerels for sale. Wm. S. Muir, Saltcoats, Sask. 18-6

BARRED ROCK EGGS—ONE DOLLAR FOR thirteen. Tamworth pigs for sale. James Honeyman, Fairfax, Man. 16-4

EGGS FOR SALE—PURE BREED RHODE Island Reds. Two dollars per fifteen. Samuel Meek, Blackwood, Sask. 18-6

PURE BREED WHITE ROCK EGGS, FISHEL strain, \$2 for 15. John Spindlove, Vancou, Sask. 17-2

PURE BREED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$1.50 per fifteen. Edward Helem, Medora, Man. 16-18

BRED TO LAY BARRED ROCKS.—EGGS \$2.50 setting. R. A. Alexander, Nutana, Sask. 16-6

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, FROM CHOICE utility stock. \$1 for 15, \$6 a 100. Robt. Woodcock, Minnedosa, Man. 16-6

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—TWO-FIFTY per setting. W. Dawson, Juniata, Sask.

BARRISTERS

ADOLPH & BLAKE—BARRISTERS, SOLI-citors, Notaries, Conveyancers, etc., etc. Money to loan. Brandon, Man. 24-11

ERNEST LAYCOCK, B.A., LL.B., BARRIS-ter and solicitor, Wilkie, Sask. 20-11

Something About Coal

By T. Edwin Smith of Yetwood, Alberta

Although Alberta contains one of the greatest and best coal fields in the whole wide world, coal is dearer than in almost any other place you might name. On every side and at short distances there are well equipped coal mines operating and every day putting out sufficient coal to warm the entire population in the severest winter imaginable.

In spite of the favorable location every winter there are farmers kept from freezing only by burning wheat straw. In Calgary the Associated Charities are compelled to make most pitiful appeals to the generosity of the citizens to get coal in order to preserve the lives of worthy working men's families. Every winter in addition to these there are hundreds of families who are compelled to skimp themselves in order to keep alive at all.

Most of this suffering is unnecessary. Much of it is caused by the exorbitant prices charged for coal. Seven dollars per ton is daylight robbery no matter how it may be disguised. This high price is not caused by the high wages paid the coal miners. It is not caused by the high freight rates. It is not caused by the difficulties encountered in handling. It is caused by the excessive profits demanded by that small clique who by one method or another have got control of the natural resources of this earth and by virtue of that control compel us to pay them tribute.

Cost and Profit

We assume that coal is not produced until it has been laid down at the door of the man who wants to burn it. The production of coal therefore includes three steps, viz., mining, transportation and retail handling. Each of these three operations adds value to the coal by making it more useful to humanity, and in each of these operations a certain amount of the charge represents wages paid the men, cost of materials, depreciation of plant and other items, while the rest is profit. Combining all these operations and separating the cost from the profit we see that the profit is greater than the actual cost.

The price of coal sold at retail in the city of Calgary is \$7.00 per ton. As I know more about the business there than anywhere else I will take that as a type of the business. Of that \$7.00 only \$3.47 represents actual cost, while \$3.53 is profit. The cost goes to the various men who actually take part in producing the coal, including the general managers and other executive officials. The \$3.53 goes into the pockets of a small group of men who do no work. They add no value to the coal, but they get the greater portion of it. "They toil not neither do they spin."

The following table gives the various items entering into the complete production of coal. This is a ton of Galt coal mined in Lethbridge and sold in Calgary.

Mining:	
Actual cost.....	\$1.40
Profit	2.10
	\$3.50
Transportation:	
Actual cost.....	\$1.17
C.P.R. profit63
	\$1.80
Retail Handling:	
Unloading	\$0.25
Delivery60
Overhead expenses15
Profit80
	\$1.70
Total	\$7.00
Cost at Mine	

It may interest a few to know where I secured this information. I will take up mining first. In the early months of 1910 I went to work in Galt Mine No. 3 at Lethbridge in order to secure first hand information regarding the work. I worked in a number of places, I covered most of the mine, saw everything to be seen, talked to everyone who could tell me anything and as a result of my investigation I estimated the actual cost of putting the coal on the box cars at a figure somewhere between \$1.20 and \$1.30.

Shortly afterwards I met the man who had organized the cost accounting system in the collieries department of the A.R. & I. Co. He told me that at the time I was in the mine the actual cost was

\$1.34 per ton. I saw him later after the strike of 1911 and he told me that the actual cost of mining and putting the coal on the cars would then be in the neighborhood of \$1.40 per ton. This man ought to know. It is his business to work these figures out for the officials and he knows more about it than anybody else.

These figures are not likely to be too low. The city of Lethbridge operates a coal mine in connection with its power plant and water works and Mayor Hatch is quoted in the Lethbridge Herald as follows:

"We own eighty acres of coal land. The coal is easily mined and is delivered to the power-house at cost price, \$1.06 per ton."

Mr. W. Hutchinson, a civil engineer, reporting on a coal prospect west of Calgary, uses these words:—"It is a very poorly equipped mine that can not put coal on the cars at from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per ton."

If we err at all it is on the side of moderation.

Galt coal is sold to the retailer f.o.b. Lethbridge for \$3.50 per ton. Taking \$1.40 as the actual cost we see that the net profit to the owners of the coal land is \$2.10 per ton. This may be one reason for the suffering in Calgary.

What the Railway Gets

The freight from Lethbridge to Calgary at the time I was there was \$1.80 per ton. Last year on a business aggregating \$123,000,000 the C.P.R. made a net profit of \$23,000,000. The profits were equal to 35 per cent. of the gross income. For each dollar paid in freight charges only 65 cents went to pay for productive efforts, while 35 cents went into the pockets of a clique of non-productive parasites. If we take coal as an average commodity transported and apply the average profits and costs to it we find that of the \$1.80 freight on a ton of coal from Lethbridge to Calgary only \$1.17 went to pay wages, supplies purchased and depreciation on equipment, while 63 cents went to pay dividends on highly watered stock.

The Retail End

The information regarding retail handling I secured while working for two firms handling coal in Calgary, one handling Galt coal and the other handling Taber coal.

You can see now that when you pay \$7.00 for a ton of coal that only \$3.47 goes to the men who actually produce it, while \$3.53 goes to a group of men who do nothing but receive their dividends. On every ton of coal mined and sold in Calgary at that price this group of owners takes \$3.53 for which they render no service to society whatever.

There is a difference of opinion as to whether this profit is taken out of the producer or the consumer. The difference is slight. At any rate that amount is taken and it is up to the working class to stop the drain.

The Minister's Bluff

At the annual convention of the U.F.A., held at Calgary in January, 1911, Hon. Duncan Marshall, minister of agriculture for Alberta, told farmers that the reason coal was so high was the exorbitant freight rates charged by the railways. He told them that he had two experts working on the matter and that he hoped to be able to announce a measure of relief. Two years rolled by. The freight rates were not reduced. The price of coal did not go down.

At the annual convention of the U.F.A. at Calgary in January, 1913, this question was brought to the honorable gentleman's attention and he informed the farmers that he had completed his case and had put it up to the railway commission and he hoped in time to effect a measure of relief. However, nothing had been done. "Requiescat in pace."

I have often wondered why he did not make some move to compel the mine operators to reduce their prices instead of concentrating his efforts solely upon the railways. The C.P.R. is outside the jurisdiction of the Alberta government and seems to take delight in flaunting its superiority to all laws whether federal or provincial. The Dominion government has found itself unable to subdue the gigantic monster it created, so the Hon. Mr. Marshall's pitiful attempts to wrest



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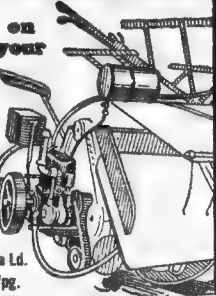
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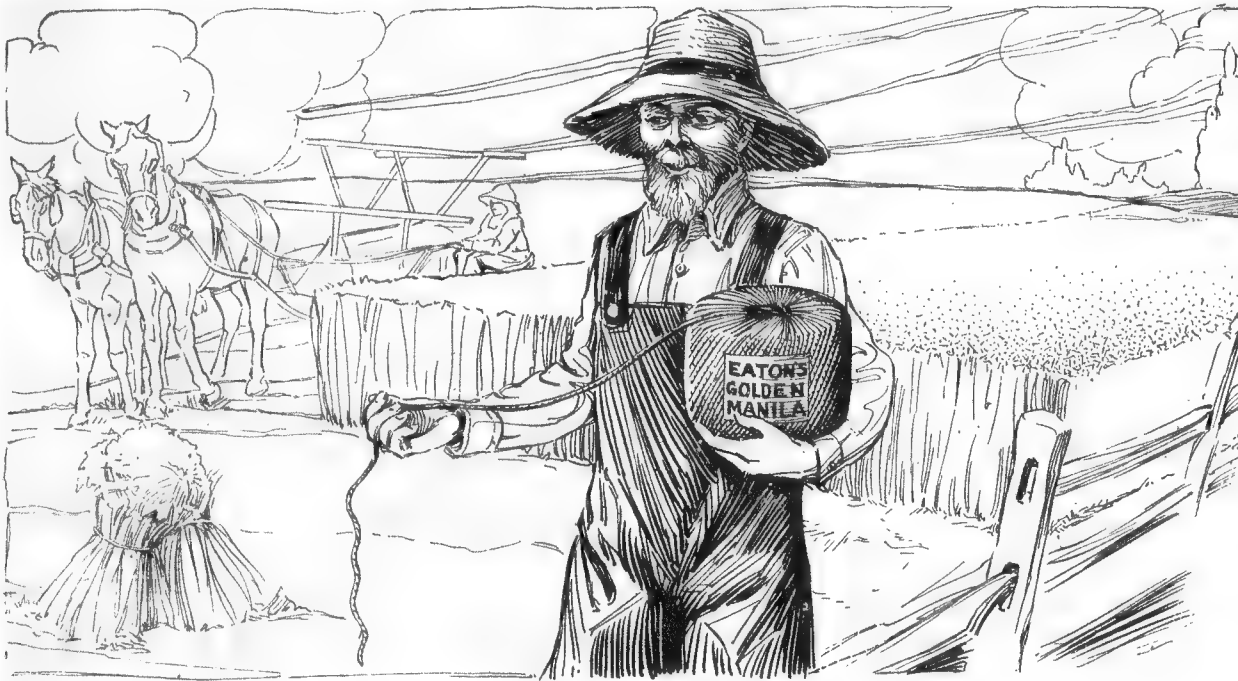
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concessions from it single handed look ridiculous.

The coal mines, however, are within the province and, perforce, are amenable to provincial laws. If the minister of Agriculture were to shake the "Big Stick" at them he might accomplish something.

The Lesser Evil

There was one other thing that made me wonder. The profit made by the railways is the smallest of all the profits made. Why did he tackle the lesser evil and allow the greater to escape?

Here are the various profits made at the three steps in production:

	Per ton
Mining	\$2.10 or 30% of total price
Transportation63 " 9% " " "
Retail80 " 11% " " "

The profit made by the coal mine operators alone was one and a half times as great as the other two together. It would look more reasonable to go after the greater graft first.

No capitalist government in the world would attempt to compel a business concern to reduce prices to such a figure that profits would fall below six per cent. If the C.P.R. were to reduce its rates sufficiently to bring its profits down to six per cent. freight rates would be reduced approximately one-sixth. Assuming that the rate on coal is as profitable as the average rate, to bring the profits down to six per cent. would mean a reduction in the freight on coal from Lethbridge to Calgary of 29 cents. This reduction if passed on to the consumer would mean coal at four per cent. less than before. This is an insignificant reduction and in view of the difficulties in the way one scarcely worth attempting.

The Mine Owners' Share

The profit made at the mine is altogether different. A reduction at that point of one dollar or a dollar and a half could be made and still leave the owners a juicy dividend.

Mr. Marshall had no reason to ignore this point. Shortly after his visit to Calgary I wrote to him, calling his attention to these facts and explaining these same tables and offering my services to him gratis for a period long enough to complete the work if he would but undertake the investigation of the profits made by the mine owners.

He wrote back that he was only investigating freight rates.

WHY?

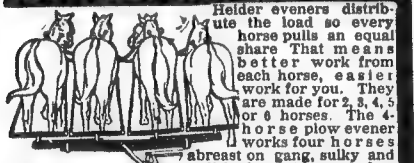
Senator L. G. DeVeber is one of the most influential Liberals in Alberta and was a member of the first government of Alberta after it was made a province. Hon. G. H. V. Bulyea is an old time Liberal politician, at present Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta. W. A. Buchanan, M.P., was at one time in the Alberta cabinet with Mr. Marshall. All of these men are interested in coal mines in Southern Alberta.

I wonder if this fact had anything to do with Mr. Marshall's unwillingness to interfere with the graft at the mining end of the game. For whatever reason, he declined. His action in thus ignoring the greatest drain of all was like that of a man who drops a handful of loose change in a crowded street car and gets down on his knees to chase a copper while the silver rolls away.

THE RURAL PROBLEM

We must treat the problem of rural life in each of its three aspects. First, agriculture must be regarded as an industry, and therefore, like all other industries, must have applied to it the teachings of modern science. That everybody now admits, and most countries are much more liberal in giving that kind of education than they are in the matter of general education. Secondly, agriculture must be treated as a business and its methods must be modernized. The farmers are the only body of workers who have failed to realize that in these days everything must be done in a large way if it is to be done to pay, and that if men have small businesses they must combine together to get the advantages of large transactions. Furthermore, the form of combination suitable to farmers is the co-operative form, and unless this is employed their combinations do not succeed. Thirdly, agriculture must be treated as a life, and the social conditions of rural communities must be radically improved so as to stop this eternal drain on all that is best and most enterprising in the population from the country to the town.—Sir Horace Plunkett, before the Southern Commercial Congress.

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Western Views on Bank Act

Continued from Page 7

proportion of their money at less than 7 per cent. I understand that large corporations get their money at 5 or 6 per cent., and it is only the small business men and the farmers or producers who have to pay 8, 9 or 10 per cent. That is working out, in my judgment, to a very bad condition of things. We have among our farming communities two classes, the farmer who farms the farm, and the farmer who farms the farmers. We have the landlord, speculating farmer, who usually gets money from the banks while the small working farmer cannot get it. I am disposed to think that we ought to have a condition in which the larger users of money, the large borrowers, should not get their money cheaper than the small user, thus helping to put the small man out of business.

Mr. Green's Evidence

Fred W. Green, secretary of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and director of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, favored the establishment of small banks so that there might be one at every post office. He told how loans had been secured by the aid of the government in Saskatchewan for the construction of co-operative elevators at 5 per cent., and could not see why equal benefit could not be secured for the farmers. He dwelt on the need of internal storage elevators for grain and maintained that it would relieve the transportation congestion in the West which was one of the most serious evils. He believed that it would be well to have the Bank Act revised at least every five years and he considered that it would be advisable to have a national agricultural bank established.

None of the four witnesses had prepared a written statement to place before the banking committee, chiefly because they did not know exactly what was expected of them, and were not sufficiently familiar with the banking system. The results of their visit to Ottawa, however, brought them more in touch with the banking system and will enable them to be of greater service to the farmers in the future.

Banker Opposes Grain Liens

The only other Western witness was H. O. Powell, general manager of the Weyburn Security Bank. He told about the organization of his Weyburn bank by American capitalists, and stated that at the present time the bank had paid only 5 per cent. dividends. On deposits the interest paid was 4 per cent., while the average interest paid upon loans was 9 per cent. He considered that the Saskatchewan farmer should consider himself as very well treated often to get money at 12 per cent., and he considered the Canadian banking system provided larger loans to the farmers than the American system. He was quite favorable to loaning money to the farmers on the security of live stock, but opposed to loaning it on the security of grain in the bin, for the reason, he said, that nothing makes the grain bin leak so fast as a chattel mortgage.

Copies of the entire evidence given by these witnesses can be secured free of charge by writing to Herbert B. Ames, M.P., chairman of the Banking Committee, House of Commons, Ottawa.

SIR RICHARD SCOTT DEAD

Ottawa, April 23.—Sir Richard W. Scott, legislator, parliamentarian and administrator, a member of the Canadian Senate, and during his lifetime of more federal and provincial governments than any other living Canadian statesman, died at his residence, 274 Daly Avenue, this afternoon, at four o'clock, after a brief illness. Sir Richard's death followed an operation for internal trouble three weeks ago, from which he did not rally.

Eighty-eight years of age, and described as the Nestor of Canadian Liberalism, he carried with him into his retirement the esteem of the third generation of contemporaries and leaves behind him not only the memory of great attainments, but of moral standards which were never lowered to any political expediency and a reputation unsullied by even the suspicion of scandal.

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THE PROFESSION OF PARENTHOOD

Until a very few years ago it was generally assumed that the power to bear children was proof of the fitness of the individual for parenthood. There are many clear thinkers today who declare that parenthood is not an incident, but a profession and far and away the greatest profession in the world. They even go still further and claim that it requires a very special training to fit men and women for this profession.

There are many people who ought not to have children at all. Of these one of the first that I think of is the mother who does not want her baby and is ugly and sullen and disagreeable for months before it is born. Poor little unwelcome stranger, what chance has it to be sweet and good and sunny? This is sometimes a very hard thing to ask of a woman who has three or four little babies already clinging about her skirts, who has enough work to do to tax the strength of two and whose health has already been impaired by heavy work and the too-frequent bearing of children. Still the fact remains that the unwanted child is likely to have to pay a life-long price for its mother's frame of mind.

Another parent who has much to answer for is the man or woman who inculcates servility in the child by terrorizing it from infancy—the people who rule by fear and punish the child as a vent for their own ill temper. You often find these boys and girls, after they have grown up, cringing in spite of their better knowledge, before people over them in authority.

The nagging person also makes a poor parent. You know the kind of people who say, "Now, Tommy, don't do that. Don't, Tommy, Tommy, you must not," but never see to it that a single one of these commands is obeyed.

Then again there are the parents who can be coaxed to give their children anything short of the moon itself. We had a maid raised by this kind of parent and we dismissed her, not because she wasn't a good maid as because she was so utterly selfish. She would decide that she wanted off for a certain day and if we told her she could not go, it would not matter how much she knew it was going to inconvenience us she would begin to coax and would keep it up until the time was passed, when, if we remained firm, she would sulk for several days. She had absolutely no sense of fair play. I am afraid she will be discharged more than once and suffer a great deal of humiliation as a result of her bad training.

At any rate in the face of all the evidence we have before us to the contrary let us not assume that parenthood is in itself a qualification for this high office.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

LOOKING FOR YOUNG GIRL HELP

Dear Miss Beynon,—A few lines this morning wishing you all success in this corner. I read much interesting help and very much enjoyed Peggie's letter of late. May I come in also?

I have been in Saskatchewan now three years and like it well, having had good health ever since I came. I am alone at present but wish to ask through your columns if there is a little girl who would like a good home, about the age of twelve years (more or less) just to mind babies while I am out, also who would like feeding chickens, etc., and I could teach her housework, cooking, sewing, fancy-work, music, if she be willing and good. Would like a Protestant, religious girl, and would look after her well.

Should any of the readers know of one and write me in connection with the work, family, or any requests, such as paying railway fares, etc., I will be glad to hear from them now or any time in the next two or three months.

Will close for this time with this recipe for soap, this being one of the things we need so much in this country: One lb. caustic soda to four lbs. grease and one pail water. Make water hot, put in caustic, then one tablespoon resin. Stir well, then add grease and boil four hours, not more.

To make some hand soap out of this take out 5 dippers or 1 quart of the

common soap while hot, put into separate kettle, add 2 saucers (level full) of sifted oatmeal, 10 cents' worth perfume, 1 tablespoon each of carbolic acid and turpentine. Pour into something quickly and let cool.

Hope this will be of benefit to someone, so will close,

ETHEL OF THE PRAIRIE.

I hope you will be able to find a little girl, but from the number of letters I forwarded to Esther last fall I think they must be scarce.—F.M.B.

POTATO CHICKEN BOATS

Dear Miss Beynon,—I have been an interested reader of The Guide for a long time and although I still work in single harness, I thought perhaps you could use a recipe that I found rather good, but if you do not think it worth the room in your page of The Guide, why let it go to the waste paper basket.

Potato Chicken Boats.—Take six large, long potatoes, peel and cut in two long ways, then hollow out the centres boat shape. Next take the breast and the meat of a drumstick of chicken. Put this through a fine meat chopper with a slice of white bread. Mix the bread and chicken together and season with pepper and salt. Put a small piece of butter in the boat and fill up with the chicken, put the other half of the boat on the top, tie a piece of string around the boat and bake in a quick oven for one hour.

Hoping I have not taken up too much room, I will sign myself,

COW GIRL.



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7663—Fancy Blouse, 34 to 40 bust. 2½ yards 36, with ¼ yard 21 inches wide for trimming portions, ¾ yard 27 for girdle, ¼ yard 18 for yoke and collar, ¾ yard lace for under sleeves, for medium size.

7657—Semi-Princesse Norfolk Dress for Misses and Small Women, 14, 16 and 18 years. 4¼ yards 36, with ¾ yard 27 inches wide for collar and shield, for 16 year size.

7649—Girl's Dress, 10 to 14 years. With or without Trimming in Front and Chemisette. To be worn over any Guimpe or made with Chemisette and Under Sleeves. 3¼ yards 36, with ½ yard 27 inches wide for trimming, ¼ yard 18 for chemisette, ¼ yard for chemisette and under sleeves.

7664—Three-Piece Skirt, 22 to 30 waist. With or without Panel, with High or Natural Waist Line. 3¼ yards 36, with ¼ yard 12 inches wide for panel, 2 yards of braid, width of skirt at lower edge 1½ yards for medium size.

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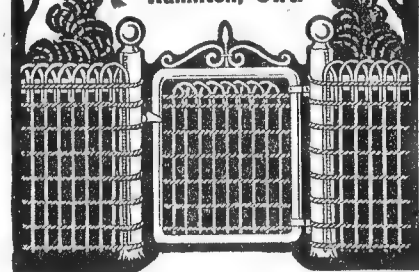
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The Banwell-Hoxie Wire Fence Co.

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COMPRESSED AIR, FOUNTAIN
SPRAYER

Requires but one pumping to empty entire contents of tank. Automatic lever valve stops flow of liquid while going from one plant to another. Easy, light, compact; tested to stand 6 times the pressure required to expel liquid. Two nozzles, with hose attachment for spraying small trees. Write for catalogue. 1 THE EUREKA PLANTER CO. Limited, - Woodstock, Ont.

HBK

GLOVES

By The Year

If you want the best and longest-wearing gloves or mitts ever turned out of a factory be sure and ask for the famous

PINTO SHELL

These gloves are specially tanned for hard service and will save you money and reduce your glove expense by the year. Send for our descriptive pamphlet—The Pinto's Shell.

HUDSON BAY KNITTING CO.

Canada's Expert Glove and Mitt Makers,
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IF YOU USE THE
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Washes Anything and Everything from a Horse-Blanket and Overalls to the Finest Laces without Injury

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Washes a Full Tub of Clothes in 3 Minutes Perfectly
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Cut out and mail coupon and your name and address with \$1.50 to Dominion Utilities Manufacturing Co., Ltd., 432½ Main Street, Winnipeg, Man., and you will receive One I.X.L. VACUUM WASHER. All charges prepaid anywhere in Canada on condition that your money is to be refunded if the Washer does not do all that is claimed.

Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

SIGNS OF SPRING

Have you heard the frogs croaking and the gophers squeaking and the birds singing like mad to try to tell you that spring has come? Have you seen the blades of grass spread themselves out, shake the dust off and start in a long-distance race for sunlight and fresh air? Have you seen the whole world coming to life again as if it had been put to sleep like the Sleeping Beauty in the palace and had only just this minute been awakened up by the kiss of the sun?

I have, and what's more, I have seen poor little city boys and girls stretching their arms and legs on scrawny little city lots and getting ready for a good long summer's growth and I did wish that I could transplant every one of them onto the prairies. I would like to send them out with my Young Canada Club to have long tramps to school through dewy grass. I wanted them to hear the birds whistling and answering each other and to learn to know the hum of insects in the grass.

You boys and girls in the country, who have miles and miles of prairie to play on, should be sorry for the poor boys and girls who have only a miserable dusty street and then grown folk always telling them to get out of the way and not to walk on the grass and to please make less noise.

Poor little mites, how I pity them. I would not trade my country up-bringing for all the moving picture shows the city boy will ever be able to attend. I'm mighty glad I lived on a farm and had to help bring the cows home and to gather chips out of a nice big chippy yard and to scratch around in the garden.

Very likely you are not a bit pleased about it, but if you ever come to a noisy dusty city to live you will just hug the memory of the smell of green things growing as I do today.

DIXIE PATTON.

GRACE DARLING

On the eastern coast of England there is a group of islands where once a lighthouse was built to warn people of the rocks. Here a number of years ago lived William Darling and his daughter Grace.

One dark night in September a violent storm broke out from over the sea. The wind blew furiously and Grace and her father could hardly hear one another speak.

They could not sleep that night with the noise of the storm and hoping no one was on the sea in such a storm.

As Grace listened she thought she could hear people calling for help. She called to her father, but he could hear nothing. And they could not see anything on account of the storm.

As soon as it was daylight they looked to the rocks. At last they thought they could see a wreck not many miles away and see people clinging to the spars.

She wanted her father to take out the lifeboat, but he thought it would be of no use. So after much entreaty on Grace's part they set out for the wrecked vessel.

After a long time of struggle they reached the rocks, and they found that a ship was broken up and that nine people were still holding on.

One after another they got into the boat. Some of them were nearly dead but at last all were safely removed.

Grace and her father then seized the oars and went back again to the lighthouse.

Their arms grew very tired and they often thought they would be swept away by the waves. At last they reached the landing place. At last they managed to fasten the boat. The nine half dead people were taken into the lighthouse and were taken care of and fed. Before long they thanked Grace and her father for what they had done.

It is a long time since this happened but the name of Grace Darling will never be forgotten.

In England, near the seashore, in a little churchyard, is the grave of the

brave girl who risked her life to save others.

BEATRICE McNABB, Age 10.

A HEROINE OF THE TITANIC

This story will be of a young lady named Miss Evans, age 25, who was a heroine of the Titanic. She was seated in a lifeboat by the side of a lady whose name was Mrs. J. J. Brown, mother of several children.

As the boat was about to be lowered, a grim question arose. The boat held one more than its full quota of passengers. The question was, "Who will give up their seat?" Mrs. Brown would have willingly yielded her place, but Miss Evans arising said to her, "Your need is greater than mine, you have children who need you, I have none."

So saying she stepped back and went down with the fated vessel. She was loved by all who knew her and should be counted one of the bravest and noblest of women.

FLOSSIE POLLOCK,
Creekfield, Saskatchewan.

MY FAVORITE HEROINE IS MOTHER

Because her life is given away by inches her death is not like the death of heroes who are drowned at sea, shot in battle, killed by trying to stop a runaway of horses, or burned to death by trying to put out a fire. Their misery is soon over with. But mother has to take care of a family of children. Mother is working her life away for the sake of her children. She is not thinking of herself, but of her children. She is trying to get us a good education, to have us grow up kind and true. She is working from morning till night on week days and on Sunday she works half the day in getting us ready to go to church and Sunday school. She sits up all hours of the night when we are sick to give us medicine. She does not think of herself as a heroine because she takes pleasure in her work. But it is sure to wear her out in the end, and when she leaves us her last thought is of the future of her children. Yes, mother is my favorite heroine.

ROY READMOND,
Glenavon, Sask.

Age 11 years.

A BRAVE HERO

While I was in Manitoba my father became acquainted with an elderly gentleman who told him of how he suffered in a blizzard. He was out one day with his team of horses when he saw a young lad driving a team which was getting the better of him. So leaving his own team standing he went to the rescue of this poor boy. He managed to stop the runaways and got them quieted down and after seeing the lad safe he returned to his own horses only to find they were in some way tangled up. This did not bother him, for he knew he had saved the lad from some accident. Well, in fixing up the harness he dropped his mitts in the deep snow. "All this time the wind was blowing, and the snow began to blow too," which indicated a bad blizzard. This he knew and so did his horses, for just as he was hastening to find his mitts they were off.

This poor fellow was then in a terrible fix. He walked about all night just freezing with the cold, till he found he was walking the railway track.

He shouted until he was hoarse, but no one heard or saw him. His sufferings I cannot stop to pen as he told my father, but finally a train that was coming in the distance made him stop where he was. He held up his hands, the conductor saw him and they pulled up and helped the poor fellow in. He was taken to the hospital where he lay for three months. His neck was frozen; the doctor thought it pretty bad and he lost three of his fingers. No one expected he would recover, but he did, after a long time. I believe his horses were found about fifteen miles from his home. Was not this poor fellow a hero?

W. FISH.

Work and see how well you will be. Work and see how cheerful you will be. Work and see how independent you will be.—Judge Halliburton.

New Hose Free

Send for six pairs of Cotton or Cashmere Holeproof Hose. Six pairs guaranteed to wear six months. If any wear, tear or break a thread in six months, you get new hose Free! Light, medium, and the heavier weights. All guaranteed.

Six guarantee coupons with every six pairs.

More than a million people in the United States and Canada now buy their hose from us in this way. They save all the darning they formerly had to do. They never wear darned hose now. They save money, too, for twelve pairs a year keep their hose whole forever. Six pairs for men cost \$1.50 to \$3 a box. Six pairs for women cost from \$2 to \$3 a box. Three pairs of children's Holeproof Stockings, guaranteed three months, cost \$1.

Think What It Means!

Think what such hose—at the price of common hose—save in time, trouble and money. Forget the darning. Forget hurtful darned places that make the feet sore. Forget the whole question of hosiery by simply buying two boxes a year!

Our 13th Year

We have been selling fine hose in this manner for the past thirteen years. In that short time we have come to be the largest house of our kind in existence. Our success is due solely to making the hose that the most people prefer. The same people buy them again and again because of their wonderful quality. In all our experience, 95% of our output has outlasted the six months' guarantee. That amounts to 24,700,000 pairs.



"Wear Holeproof Hose and End the Mend"

Our \$60,000 Inspection

insures this quality in every stitch. We pay that amount in salaries to inspectors yearly. They examine each pair twice over, carefully, to see that it lacks every possible flaw. We do this to protect ourselves as well as to insure the wear to our customers. There is no better way that we know to make hosiery, and there are no better hose to be had. Don't you think that our million customers prove it?

The figures above refer to our business in both Canada and the United States.

Send the Coupon

Send today for six pairs of these hose to try. See what they save. Note the comfort they give. Send the money in any convenient way. Mark the grade, size and color plainly. Send the coupon below, or a post card or letter. Do it right now, while you're thinking about it. We guarantee satisfaction as well as the wear.

Holeproof Hosiery Co. of Canada, Ltd.
269 Bond Street, London Canada

Holeproof Hosiery
FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Holeproof Hosiery Co. of Canada, Ltd. (432)
269 Bond Street, London, Canada

Gentlemen: I enclose \$..... for which send me one box of Holeproof Hose for

..... (state whether for men, women or children). Size..... Color.....

Weight.....

Name.....

Street.....

City..... Province.....

Co-operation

THIS is the age of co-operative buying. Send us your address and let us tell you how to buy, by this plan, The Flour that is always good.

Daily
Capacity
300 Barrels

ECHO MILLING COMPANY
GLADSTONE, MAN.



Get An Ideal Incubator And You're Sure of Success

THE reason that you can be sure of success with an IDEAL Incubator is that it is made especially for our climate. It is built with a heating and ventilating system that automatically regulates moisture to suit Canadian weather conditions. It has a hot water system that's perfect; a regulator that will not allow temperature to vary one-half a degree; the best nursery advantages; the handiest egg tray, the record for successful hatching, etc. In fact, the IDEAL possesses every feature that counts for larger hatches, sturdier chicks—at little cost of operation.

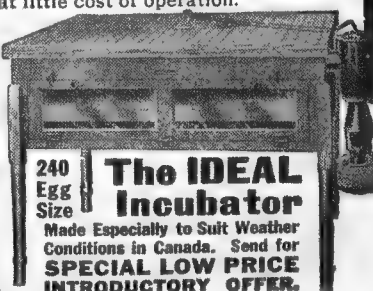
Send For Our Free Book

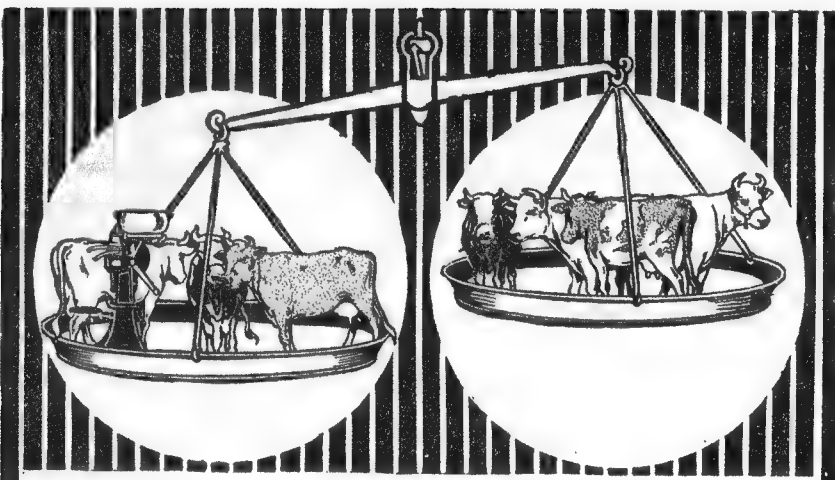
which tells all about IDEAL Incubators, how well they are made, how nicely finished, why our prices are low and why they will give better satisfaction than any other incubator. Write for booklet today. It is illustrated and gives money-making hints that are valuable.

When writing for free book be good enough to mention whether interested in 60, 120, 175, 240 or 350-egg incubator, and I'll quote you special J.W. price for that size machine. This will not obligate you in any way, but will help me distribute this valuable book among those interested and not curiosity seekers.

J. W. Miller Co., Winnipeg, Manitoba

NOTE: Large shipment of the famous Ideal Incubators just received. Can ship you at once without duty and at low freight rates. Get prices and see how much money I can save you.





Three cows and a DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR will make more money than four cows with gravity setting

Thousands upon thousands of cow owners have already proved this statement; any experienced dairyman will verify it for you.

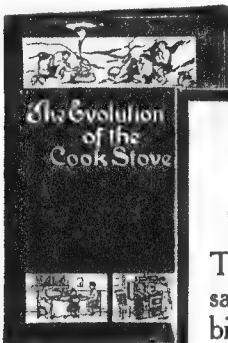
With such a big saving it is hard to understand why any cow owner should try to get along without a De Laval Cream Separator.

If you are selling cream or making butter, and have no separator, or else an inferior machine, we know if we could put a De Laval on your place we would be doing you a personal favor.

If you haven't a separator don't make the mistake of starting with a "cheap" or inferior machine. When you do buy a separator—as sooner or later you surely will—be sure to get the best—the De Laval.

Remember, you can't make money by trying to save money in the purchase price of a cream separator. A De Laval costs only a little more than the cheapest and will save you twice as much and last five to ten times as long as other separators.

DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., LIMITED
MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER



Let us send you our book "The evolution of the Cookstove"—an interesting history of cooking. It also gives a clear, simple description of the Dominion Pride Range—complete in every detail. Reading this book is like examining the range itself.

Send for a copy.

COUPON

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Send a free copy of your book
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Save 30% on your New Range

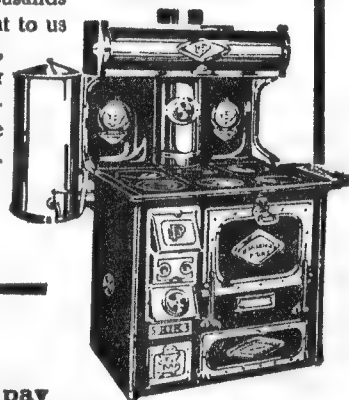
That's about \$20.00 isn't it? And you can save it by ordering direct from the factory (the biggest malleable range plant in Canada.)

Dominion Pride Range is the range you would choose at any price—a beautiful steel range with unbreakable doors, castings and lids of malleable iron—a range that saves coal—a range so solidly built that with care it will last a lifetime.

And you can secure a Dominion Pride Range by making a small payment with your order—the balance on terms to suit your convenience.

Dominion Pride Range

Thousands upon thousands of Canadians have sent to us direct for their ranges, and we have yet to hear a complaint. Our unconditional guarantee goes with every range.



We pay
Freight

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Municipal School Boards

By Rev. John A. Cormie, Oak Lake, Man.

There are ten good reasons for abandoning the present ineffective method of administering the schools of Manitoba by individual school boards, in favor of a scheme which would place all the schools within a municipality under one administration.

1. Under the municipal school board schools are more likely to be built where they are needed and, which is even more important, are not likely to be built where they are not needed. The present wasteful practice of keeping a school open for two or three pupils would be speedily abandoned, and the scholars conveyed to a school with an attendance large enough to justify its existence. This would accomplish at once a saving in cost and a gain in efficiency, in either case, large enough to justify the adoption of the proposed plan.

2. Equality of school provision would be secured in respect to equipment and in the ability and character of the teaching. Notwithstanding the efforts of the inspectors to bring the schools up to a standard, there is very little uniformity. The schools of the province cannot be standardized under the present system. Not only would it bring the schools of a municipality to a standard, but because the number of the school boards, which are the points of contact between the department and the schools, would be very greatly reduced, the whole provincial system could be brought to a higher standard with very much less difficulty than under present conditions.

Better Supervision

3. The municipal school board would provide a better system of supervision. The young women in the rural schools need a supervisor who will watch them, and correct wrong tendencies, better than an inspector who will make a semi-annual half-day visit and report their failings.

4. A fourth advantage would be the enhancing of the sense of official responsibility on the part of school trustees. In many districts the ratepayers best qualified for the position of trustee cannot be induced to take office. It would tend to rid school boards of the curse of truculent, ignorant, opinionated trustees, and because the office is made more important and gives wider scope than the old office of school trustee, it would attract the best men.

5. Under municipal school boards there would be a tendency to employ teachers for longer periods. At least the teacher would be protected against the officious trustee and would have a more responsible body to stand between her

and an offended parent. I am convinced that this lack of protection is a chief cause of the frequent changes of teachers in rural schools.

6. The contention between school districts would be largely eliminated. It would make no difference to which school a section was attached. There would be uniform taxation and the pupils would be drafted to the school most convenient. Not only this, but strife within the school district would tend to disappear. The trouble-makers would be robbed of their power and if they did not gravitate into silence would at least be unable to seriously disturb the peace.

Aid to Higher Education

7. A system of higher education suited to the needs of rural life would be possible. For higher education the boy of the farm today must leave home at the period in his life when he most needs shelter. He receives an education fitting him for a town career, and this at a time when the country most needs skilled agriculturalists. The whole system of rural education lacks the agricultural trend and the absence of it is playing havoc with the education of rural children.

8. The municipal board would facilitate the organization of consolidated rural schools, which is the logical way of meeting this need. The consolidated school has been described as the "panacea of the ills of rural education." Certain it is that it is past its experimental stage in Manitoba, but cannot be adopted as rapidly as the situation requires under present conditions. Provision should soon be made to close automatically all schools in which the attendance falls below that with which good work can be done. But before this important step can be taken the individual school boards must give place to one controlling all schools in a municipality.

Agricultural Training

9. In some cases there would be required to meet the needs of the community a municipal high school, which would give high school courses in agriculture. If the country is to hold its own with the city, provision for such courses must be made, and it is hardly possible to do this under the present system of school organization.

10. The tenth reason in favor of the change, and one in which all that have gone before are comprehended, is the greater efficiency which would undoubtedly accrue to the system of rural education, and efficiency, after all, is the test of all progress.

The Children

(ALL RIGHTS RESERVED)

(Children in a new country are the poor man's greatest assets.)—Emigration Literature.

Calloused feet and calloused fingers,
Stunted minds and stunted frames;
Oh! the mockery of childhood,
Oh! the pathos of their games.

Sad and weary little figures,
Drenched and sodden in the rain,
Driving cows in from the pasture,
Herding cattle from the grain.

They're not playing in the hayfield,
Weary, trailing little feet.
Where's the game for little children
Pulling mustard in the wheat?

Sawing wood or splitting kindling,
Hauling water, melting snow;
In an endless round of choring,
Days that should be childhood go.

Hours filched from childhood's slumbers,
Spent upon the milking stool;
E'en their play is turned to labor,
Moments stolen from the school.

Sharing pleasures of their elders,
Nodding heads and tired eyes;
Little children, robbed of childhood,
Minds distorted, sadly wise.

Ere they learn the use of labor
They must help to bear the load;
Help to pay the father's taxes,
Drive a team upon the road.

Doing housework, tending babies,
Learning all the work of wives;
What a vista, toil betwisted,
Is the tale of childish lives.

In this vaunted land of plenty,
Baby fingers warped with toil;
Pay their toll of unpaid labor,
Little helots of the soil!

Oh! the cry of little children,
Toiling to enrich the few;
Rising from the older countries,
Finds its echo in the new.

Do you hear the child's indictment?
Ye who own us and our land;
Are the workers all so feeble
That ye tax the baby hand?

Ye are sowing seeds of trouble,
Building on the sands of wrong.
Do you know the answer's coming
To the prayer of "Lord, how long?"

GERALD J. LIVELY.

Manitoba

This section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by E. O. Henders, President.

Dauphin Co-operative Circular

The following circular letter has been sent to six local branches of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association adjacent to Dauphin, Man.:

Dear Sir:—Will you kindly accept the appointment to solicit shareholders at \$10.00 per share, limit 10 shares, for the Dauphin Grain Growers' Co-operative Company about to be formed to deal in bulk or carlot commodities. The point of distribution will be Dauphin, unless a local desires a carlot or large quantity at any other point of shipment. We propose to sell at retail prices, pay cost of distribution, pay 8 per cent. on capital and balance of profits to be divided co-operatively, according to business brought by each shareholder. Likely non-shareholders will be allowed 50 per cent. of profit on their business, proceeds to apply on first share of stock. We propose to try it for a year on a "Gentlemen's Agreement," without being registered and if desired, at our first annual meeting to continue as a registered limited liability company, with store or warehouse wherever agreed upon. No great good to the common people was ever accomplished without sacrifice. Are you willing to sacrifice a little time, I will not say money because I do not see how we can, as we will take orders before we purchase? Everybody helping, we will make our mark as self-helpers. Yours for success,

W. J. BOUGHEN,
Dist. Sec'y M.G.G. Assn.

More British Farm Help

The Manitoba Grain Growers' association expect a party of 50 farm laborers to reach Winnipeg about May 8. This party is sailing on the steamship Arabic from Liverpool, on the 24th of April. A party of sixty is expected to sail on the 2nd of May, on one of the C.P.R. steamers, and a third coming over on the Tunisian a week later. From the fact that some applications for farm help have been cancelled, due to the delay in securing passage, a few of those that arrive in May will be available. Any farmer wishing to secure help on the

advance fare basis, send in their application at once. Applications from this on will be filled in the order they are received here. Our agent in the old country writes under date of March 29 that he has a large number of men, who are ready to go, but that he is unable to get necessary accommodation. There will, however, be no difficulty in securing passages during the month of May, and any farmers wanting to hire men on a yearly engagement can do no better than secure those farm laborers from the old country. Our experience with the parties that have already arrived, with a very few exceptions, are very satisfactory. Write to the Secretary, 404 Chambers of Commerce, for application forms and further instructions.

A meeting was held at Mulvihill on March 31 in the interests of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association, and was largely attended by the farmers in that district. The meeting was addressed by Mr. McCuish, from Duck Mountain. It was unanimously decided to form a branch of the Grain Growers' association, to be known as the Mulvihill branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association. The number of chartered members was 21, and the officers elected were as follows: President, Thomas Mitchell, Mona P.O.; vice-president, Abner Abbott; secretary-treasurer, J. A. Campbell; directors, D. Montieth, J. T. Johnson, A. Scholm, W. Thomas, N. Mollerson. A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. McCuish for the able manner in which he conducted the meeting.

The branch organized at Ericksdale this winter has now 123 members who are actively engaged in co-operative work. They have already disposed of two cars of flour and one car of barbed-wire fencing.

The Tumbell branch of the G.G.A. have completed their organization and elected officers as follows: President, R. L. Lammie; vice-president, W. A. Livingston; secretary-treasurer, A. G. Arnott; directors, D. McDougall, J. Arnott, F. A. Merex, E. Miller, J. Kines, Mrs. W. J. Inglis.

The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 8

A WORD TO FARMERS

Editor, Guide:—I am not a farmer, I never was, and in all probability never will be.

Having made this point quite clear I will now endeavor to say a few words about the farmers of this Western country and for their interests.

In the first place I may reply to the almost certain objection of the critic who will deny to me the right to speak authoritatively upon an occupation in which I am not myself engaged, by the assertion that I know very truly and fully the circumstances, the hardships, and the problems of the farmer's life.

As a "sky-pilot" I have entered into their homes and have got into touch with a large number of those men who are the backbone of the West—have studied the conditions in which they live and have heard and seen the stories of their struggles for life and bread. Nor has my experience been confined to English speaking peoples, but it also includes many of the foreign element among whom are: Norwegians, Swedes and Icelanders, Hungarians and Poles, Galicians and Germans. Amongst these I have labored and they have opened their hearts to me, telling me of the hardships they have suffered at the hands of machine and elevator companies, of banks and railway companies.

As I have heard these stories and have visited home after home and seen the signs of privation and hardship so much more eloquent than spoken words, the question has again and again arisen—"To what causes are these conditions to be attributed?" There are doubtless many, but it seems to me that they may nearly all be traced back to one fundamental fact. The average farmer in these Prairie Provinces does

not think. This is perhaps a rather bold assertion to make but it is nevertheless quite true. The average farmer is so busy preparing his land for the crop and in seeding and harvesting that he does not take the time to sit down and ask himself why he gets such poor returns for his labors. Even if he does so he does not generally get any farther than bitter denunciations of the elevator companies for their wretched prices, of machine companies and banks for their exorbitant interest, and of railway companies for their excessive freight rates. He does not take time and trouble to sit down and carefully and intelligently think out the whole question. Did he do this he would realize that he is the first cause of the conditions of which he is the victim. He will see that he is in the power of a great combination which seems to be holding him down and closing all paths to success. But here we see the secret of the power which does this. It is a combination and because of that it is powerful.

Realizing the force of the old adage that "Unity is strength," the several interests which we just now mentioned combine to squeeze out of the farmer what little he may possess. Did they not combine they could not do this. It is only when men unite with a common purpose that they can achieve that purpose.

But the average farmer does not stop to think of this and so he does not realize that the only hope of his salvation lies in the establishing of a great farmers' combination. Too often is it a truth that he does not ally himself with the efforts being made to this end. I have known some half a dozen Grain Growers' associations. Five of these

GILLETTE



The Symbol of Clean-cut Modern Manhood

By making shaving so easy, the Gillette Safety Razor has done much to develop the typical man of to-day—that strong, aggressive, successful individual who scorns to disguise his features with a beard or to appear with an unkempt stubble on cheek or chin.

Shaving with the Gillette takes but three refreshing minutes. You waste no time honing or stropping—or fuming in the barber's waiting row. The Gillette makes home shaving so easy and luxurious that it is no more a task, but an agreeable incident in the morning toilet.

There are nearly 40 Gillette styles from which to choose. Standard Sets, like the illustration, cost \$5.00—Pocket Editions \$5.00 to \$6.00—Combination Sets, with brush, soap and other toilet articles, run from \$6.50 up. From the assortment which your Hardware Dealer, Druggist or Jeweler can show you, buy a Gillette—you'll enjoy it.

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR CO.
OF CANADA, LIMITED

464

OFFICE AND FACTORY:
The New Gillette Building,
MONTREAL.

TRADE-MARK Gillette

are almost dead and the other is but half alive. One Association I have in mind found that the amount of twine required by its members for the coming harvest would amount to about a carload. They therefore set to work to get quotations for this and were successful in getting some which were very reasonable. But one of the bigger farmers said he would buy his twine where he liked and would not be bound to any special make or firm. Another said he could get his twine for half a cent cheaper.

The result was that after two evenings wasted in aimless discussion the whole matter was dropped. The same story can be told of everything proposed by this Association.

Did they only realize it, the farmers have a vast power and could assure fair treatment if they would all unite for the common good. Nothing but a great combination can ever overcome the combined interests which must be fought with their own weapons.

But it is not sufficient to combine. The efforts of even a combination must be intelligent to be effective. There is a great need, therefore, for the farmers to educate themselves in the questions and problems by which they are affected. I have seen The Guide in many homes, but only in a small percentage of cases is it carefully and intelligently read. Often I am afraid it is never read. Until our farmers will take the trouble to sit down and carefully study the questions of the day, and especially those questions which so nearly affect themselves, they will always suffer as they are now suffering.

The cudgels must be taken up intelli-

gently, unitedly and systematically to be of any avail. The fault does not, then, in a sense, lie with the trusts. They are not absolutely to be blamed for the farmers in their position would do exactly likewise. They just make good use of the opportunities offered by a patient, meek body of farmers. They will continue to do so until that same body of farmers rouses out of its dormant state, makes use of the power which it possesses and removes the conditions which make their extortionate actions possible.

When the farmers begin to spend less time in useless denunciations of these various companies and their methods and more time in influencing such legislation as will render impossible their unjust actions; when they join together with one great common purpose, then will they begin to prosper and succeed in their calling and in the truest sense will this be "The Great West."

R. M. SHAW.

PARCELS POST vs. EXPRESS

Editor, Guide:—I received today two numbers of a musical work from London, England, by book-post, postage 11 cents. Last week I received 45 numbers of the same work by Dominion Express, which cost me \$5.22. Thus the Express Co. charge more than double the book-post rate. We all know that it is less costly to send things from London 10,000 miles than to send them 10 miles in Western Canada, but I cannot see the validity of the plea that the express companies must have "more resources." Yours truly,

FRED WM. GAMMON.

Swift Current, Sask.

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And those who consigned their grain rather than sold "on street" are happy. Hundreds of cars under load en route for months past will be unloaded as quickly as possible. Get our bids on the grain you are holding at terminals before selling elsewhere. Let us look after the newly threshed grain which needs careful attention and quick handling. Get our bids on grain as you load it.

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Experience has proved that no portion of the Prairie Provinces is immune from hail. Those who escaped last year may be the heaviest sufferers in the coming season.

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Just a word, please! In your search for a good way to help along your own cause, do not overlook the following unique suggestion. We need the help of our many friends who believe in us to commend our work by introducing The Guide into as many farm homes as they possibly can before seeding commences.

Opposition and indifference form a part of the great game of life, and to meet these and not go down before them in discouragement and defeat is the final proof of the power and influence of The Guide and the Organized Farmers.

In introducing our trial subscription offer of FIFTY CENTS FROM NOW TILL THE END OF THE YEAR, we hope all our readers will work with a will and obtain for us at least FIVE NEW READERS. Here is a splendid opportunity to show what co-operation can do. Won't you try?

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Our Ottawa Letter

\$700,000 for Aid to Agriculture—Plan to Build Better Roads—
Closure Rules Established

(By The Guide Special Correspondent.)

Ottawa, April 26.—With highly controversial discussion of two politico-economic questions of supreme interest to the farmers of the country, and the adoption of rules by the House which will limit debate at the will of the government, this was not the least interesting week since the session began. Hon. Martin Burrell, minister of agriculture, introduced his Aid to Agriculture Bill on Friday of last week. The bill provides for the appropriation of \$10,000,000 for aid to agriculture, the money to be expended by the Federal government throughout a period extending over ten years. The money is to be expended along lines particularly and soundly interpretative of agricultural education. In other words, it is to be expended with the consent of, and by agreement with the various provinces, the advice of the latter as to the best means by which aid can be granted to be acted upon by the Federal government. It will largely include the carrying of greater agricultural knowledge and practices to new settlers and general research work. Aid will also likely be given to provincial demonstration farms. The money is to be granted to the various provinces upon the usual provincial subsidy basis according to the latest decennial census figures. Seven hundred thousand dollars will be divided among the nine provinces this year and this amount will be increased to a million dollars for next and the succeeding eight years.

The opposition, while not disagreeing with the principle underlying the bill, criticised some of its details. Western members, including Dr. Clark, of Red Deer, and W. M. Martin, of Regina, said that it would have been better to have placed the various amounts to be granted in the estimates each year rather than to have them dealt with in a statutory way. They argued that if the amounts were put in the estimates the provinces would be assured just as much as though one sum was placed in the bill. A permanent policy was not desirable. They also thought that the government should be made more responsible for the manner and method in which the money is to be expended rather than have the provinces take full responsibility. Dr. Clark also took occasion to point out to the government that the greatest need of the Western farmer at the present time was not technical agricultural education looking for the increase of production, but rather a government policy which would permit of the disposal of present day production. He was opposed to the principle of voting money for a period of ten years in advance. He believed that in the handling of public money, it was the duty of Parliament to retain control over it. This attitude was also taken by the majority of the members of the opposition who spoke. They did not think that the government had a right to attempt to bind their successors in such a manner as was proposed in the bill.

Favor Provincial Administration

Hon. Martin Burrell replied to the criticisms in detail. Answering the criticism that it would have been better to place sums in the estimates from time to time as required, Mr. Burrell contended that the provinces were not favorable to this method, but preferred a policy of continuity. There was no use in introducing any line of policy unless the provinces could bank on its being a continuous policy, and could shape their plans knowing approximately what the Federal government would do in the future. To the contention that the Federal government should have greater control over the expenditure of the money, Mr. Burrell said that it was important that the provinces should deal with the money by means of their own machinery, and in their own way, because they knew best what their own conditions were. He believed that it would be better and more practicable to have the provinces take responsibility for this, than if the Federal government were to try to thresh out definite propositions affecting particular localities and local conditions on the floor of the House. To the argument that there was no policy in the bill, the minister replied that though it contained

no absolute policy, there was a broad outline of program, that all money should be devoted to agricultural education, instruction and demonstration. It was not possible for a government, dealing with nine provincial ministries, to lay down absolutely explicit lines along which each province could best move in studying its own conditions. The only way the Federal government could proceed was to consult year by year with the provincial governments and educational authorities for the purpose of reaching a reasonable line of action which would make for continuity and development of agricultural education.

Building Good Roads

On Monday Hon. Frank Cochrane introduced his Improvement of Highways Bill. This bill is practically the same as the one which the government introduced near the close of last session and which was amended in such a way by the Senate as led the government to refuse to accept it in its altered form. The bill simply provides that the Federal government shall from time to time expend certain amounts as are deemed advisable in the construction and maintenance of highways in the various provinces, the expenditures to be made with the consent of the respective provincial governments. The same criticism which led to the amending of the bill by the Senate last year was again made by the opposition this week. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, while declaring that there was no point of difference between the opposition and the government as to the merits and usefulness of the main principle of the bill, was opposed to the method of apportionment proposed. He contended for the inclusion in the bill of a clause for the application or expenditure of the money on the same basis as provincial subsidies. He did not think that the distribution of the money should be left absolutely to the discretion of the minister of railways or the government. "I do not," he said, "dispute the good intention of the minister of railways, but he must know that if we have laws it is because we are human and because we cannot trust the good intentions of human beings. It is much better to have a principle incorporated in a law than to leave it merely to be understood. As the bill is now drafted there is no rule at all in it to guide the government as to the expenditure of the money and the minister can expend it in one way or another just as he pleases. It would be in his power to give to Ontario and to refuse to Quebec or to give to Quebec and refuse to Ontario." At the conclusion of his speech Sir Wilfrid moved the following amendment:

"That the bill be not now read the second time, but that it be resolved that this House, while recognizing the importance of assisting out of the Federal treasury in the matter of highways, is of the opinion that all appropriations for that object should be allotted and paid to the governments of the respective provinces in proportion to the population of said provinces respectively as determined by the latest decennial census."

Premier Promises Safeguards

Premier Borden, replying to Sir Wilfrid argued that the amendment of the leader of the opposition was superfluous, as there was absolutely no provision whatever in the bill for the spending of any sum of money except such as might from time to time be voted by Parliament. The bill of itself, he said, does not enable the government or the minister of railways to expend one single dollar unless that dollar shall have been first voted by Parliament. This bill will place at the disposal of the provinces, under proper safeguards which will be devised and agreed upon between the several provinces and the Federal government, a sum of money for each province to bring about better communication between farm and factory and between every part of the country and the great transportation lines. He promised that all monies voted would be divided among the provinces upon the usual basis of population. No money could be expended without the authority of the provincial governments and, therefore, provincial rights were not infringed

Continued on Page 22

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET

Chicago, April 27.—Weakness at Liverpool lowered wheat values, Saturday. Corn was off $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ at the close, oats $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$, and provisions $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. The trade ignored the higher Buenos Ayres and Paris cables at the opening of the wheat market, finding more significance in the easier tone at Liverpool. The English market was affected by the highly favorable American crop outlook and larger Manitoba offers. Liverpool having advanced prices all week, the sudden change caused a reaction here from the rather bullish market of Friday. Selling of wheat by large houses was early in evidence and the general trade, unwilling to carry large lines over Sunday, followed suit. It was soon discovered there was little supporting short interest and values declined materially. Large primary receipts, due to the high prices of the last fortnight, also proved a factor in the dip. Free selling of May caused it to drop to July prices and hold near them for the session.

Primary receipts of wheat were 652,000 bushels, against 553,000 last year. Seaboard clearances of wheat and flour equalled 469,000 bushels.

Heaviness which has been developing on corn for several days became pronounced. Influential selling, on predictions of large increase in receipts, caused a prompt decline from which there was only a partial recovery. Fine condition of pastures and meadows nearly everywhere weakened oats.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS

Liverpool, April 26.—Cash prices on today's market closed as follows:

Spot	Close	Prev. Close
Manitoba No. 1	Exhausted	
Manitoba No. 2	1.12	1.12
Manitoba No. 3	1.12	1.12
Duluth No. 1	1.12	1.12
Duluth No. 2 Hard Winter	1.11	1.11
Australian	1.17	1.17
Rosafe (New)	1.12	1.12
Futures—		
May, Manitoba's	1.12	1.12
July, Manitoba's	1.08	1.08
October, Manitoba's	1.04	1.07

The Modern Miller report, together with private reports received here of highly favorable American crop outlook caused realizing at the opening and prices were $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ lower. Following the opening there was some covering with May leading, owing to firmness in Buenos Ayres and strong Paris cables, together with firmer Plate offers. Later there was renewed profit taking in May, shorts appeared to be satisfied, and with larger offers and quiet demand for cash prices at the decline. At the close the market was easy, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ lower than yesterday.

Consecration is not something done once for all; it is a maintained habit of the soul.—Monod.

Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 20

upon. The rights of every province were absolutely maintained and safeguarded by the provisions of the bill.

Dr. Michael Clark, Red Deer, Dr. Neeley, of Humboldt, and George McCraney, of Saskatoon, strongly contended that some provision should be incorporated in the bill itself, which would provide for the expenditure of the money in the various provinces on the basis of population.

The amendment of Sir Wilfrid Laurier was lost on division. While the Senate refused to accept this bill in its present form last year it is doubtful if it will again refuse to agree to it as passed by the Commons.

Closure Rules Established

Wednesday night saw the passing of the parliamentary rules which have obtained in the Canadian House of Commons since Confederation, and the introduction of the new order of procedure which will enable the government to limit debate. The final scene which marked the enactment of the new order of things passed off more quietly than was, perhaps, anticipated. The division was preceded by a series of as brilliant speeches as have been heard in the House this session. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Premier Borden led off and were followed by some of their chief lieutenants.

The opposition strongly contended that closure was unnecessary in the Canadian Commons inasmuch as the conditions obtaining in the Dominion were different from those which prevailed in Great Britain and other countries where closure has been adopted. The government of Great Britain was legislating for an empire with a population of 350,000,000 and the business which closure expedited at St. Stephen's was looked after in Canada by our local legislatures. They argued that under the new rules the government

would be enabled to pass any measure, no matter how important and regardless of its wisdom or unwisdom, without allowing the minority the right of debate. Discussion could, if the government desired, be absolutely choked out. A large money measure could be rushed through the Commons without proper consideration and discussion. In any event, they said, any proposed amendment to the rules of procedure should have been submitted to a select committee of the whole House, headed by Mr. Speaker, and they pointed out that when closure was adopted in the British House this practice was followed by Mr. Gladstone. "These proposed rules," they said, referring to the government's resolution, "are not parliamentary but government rules, designed solely for the purpose of rushing through this House a measure which we believe is opposed by the majority of Canadian people."

Premier Borden and his lieutenants defended the resolution in detail and contended that the fears of the opposition were groundless. While admitting that closure could be used harshly, Premier Borden said that no sane government would attempt to administer the new rules in the manner suggested by the opposition. He promised that while he was leader of the government ample opportunity for a full and fair discussion of every measure would be granted to the minority.

The resolution was adopted by a majority of 35, the vote standing 108 to 73. Before adjournment the Liberals cheered Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Conservatives replied with cheers for the Prime Minister. Dr. Michael Clark struck up "John Brown's Body Lies A'Mouldering in the Grave but His Soul Goes Marching On" and the Liberals joined in lustily.

HOPE

Ye've painted Hope a figure bowed,
With bandaged eyes and broken lute,
When she's the essence of the fire
That put a soul into the brute.

'Twas Hope that raised the higher ape,
She saw the spark amidst the mire,
She took him from among the beasts,
And taught him how to make a fire.

She led man from the ice and drift,
She pointed out the warmer caves,
She taught him when to leave the trees,
And trust his life upon the waves.

'Twas she herself who lit the star
To guide the dauntless Genoese,
And led him through the fog of doubt
That hid the waste of unknown seas.

She taught man how to hold the wind,
And how to bind the power of steam,
To send his voice around the earth
On lightnings captured by the stream.

'Twas she who gave mankind the wish
To place the thing before the name,
She helped the leader lead the quest,
And helped the martyr face the flame.

She was not born bowed down with woe,
Adown the ages grey with tears,
But, smiling, helped the fallen rise,
And gave to man his pioneers.

'Twas she who helped us bear the load
Of aeons loaded down with wrong,
She helped the trampled raise their head
And cry defiance to the strong.

She does not sit above the world,
While all beneath with anguish rings,
But throws herself into the task,
And helps us mend the broken strings.

She is not silent through the years,
When sorrow calls her, she is there,
She bids the hopeless hope again,
Picks up the gauntlet of despair.

She teaches us to break the laws
And doctrines of the older schools,
She helps the worker in his work
To do good work with clumsy tools.

She shows us how to find the truth
Expressed in all the clashing creeds,
She blows the chaff from out the grain,
And points the wheat amidst the weeds.

She does not wait for heaven to warm
A broken lute with music's fire,
But stretches out her hand and takes
The melodies of soul's desire.

She does not wait for God to tear
A flimsy bandage from her eyes,
Hope is herself the God-sent gift
That helps the world of man to rise.
GERALD J. LIVELY,
Islay, Alta.

ALBERTA ELECTIONS

Calgary, Alta., April 27.—Final and definite results of the provincial general elections held April 17, will be known tomorrow, when the official counting of the ballots takes place. Unofficial returns give the Liberals 36 sure seats, the Conservatives 11 sure seats, doubtful seats 7, and seats in which the elections were deferred number two. Doubtful seats are Innisfail, Rocky Mountain, Macleod, Clearwater, one seat in Edmonton, Medicine Hat and Alexandra. Both sides are claiming these seats, but independent reports indicate that the Conservatives will carry the majority of them and that the final standing of the two parties after tomorrow will be: Liberals, 38; Conservatives, 16, and deferred elections, 2.

STATE IMPLEMENT FACTORY

The West Australia Government has completed the purchase of the plant owned by the Triumph Plough Co., at Kilkenny, near Adelaide, South Australia, and will establish a state factory with the object of reducing the cost of agricultural implements. The Triumph Co. is in liquidation, and an opportunity offered to secure the plant at about half its value. The liquidator's price was £18,000, while Mr. Davis, who was appointed as manager of the projected state factory, put the value at £14,000 and succeeded in making the purchase for £8,500. He is now supervising the work of packing the machinery for transport to Fremantle, where the factory is to be situated.

Do You Know Why You Should Own A Stewart Sheaf Loader

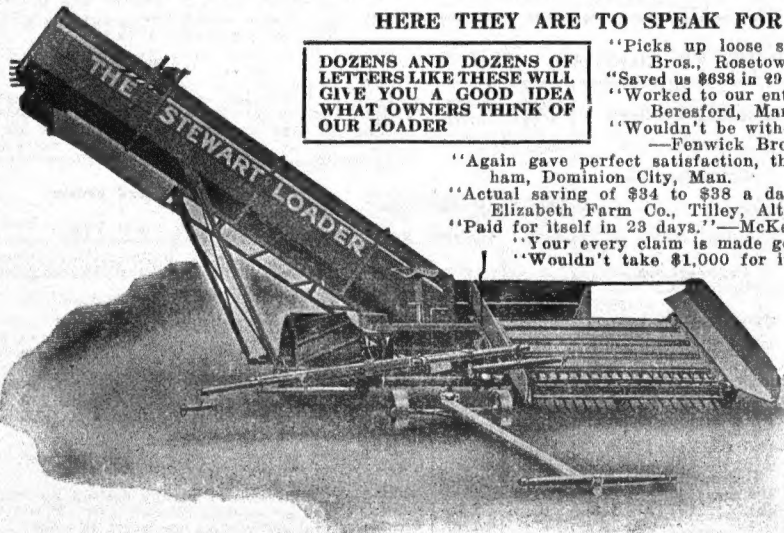
Right now is the time for you to know why you ought to have a Stewart Sheaf Loader working for you next Fall. When men saved from \$20 to \$32 a day last season by using a Stewart Sheaf Loader and got their work done quicker, cleaner, better, cheaper, with a whole lot less men in the gang, why not do the same this year? Don't forget that a Stewart Sheaf Loader in most cases saves its cost and more the first season. After that you can get its benefit every harvest for many years at no cost at all.

Pitchers leave loose grain. The Stewart Sheaf Loader picks it up. Teams cost money to feed. The Stewart Sheaf Loader

eats nothing. Men take big money from you in wages and board. The Stewart Sheaf Loader takes the place of over half their number. Hired help go and get drunk, work WHEN they feel like it and HOW they like. The Stewart Sheaf Loader has no use for booze and is only made for work. One of its greatest benefits to you is that by hustling your grain through the threshing period, it practically insures it against damage that comes from lying out too long. We don't ask you to accept our word as final. Men who have been up against the same problems as yourself can tell you better than anyone what a STEWART SHEAF LOADER does.

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GIVE YOU A GOOD IDEA
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"Worked to our entire satisfaction."—Jos. Chapman and Sons, Beresford, Man.
"Wouldn't be without it for a good deal more than we paid."—Fenwick Bros., Milestone, Sask.
"Again gave perfect satisfaction, this being my second season."—Elmer Graham, Dominion City, Man.
"Actual saving of \$34 to \$38 a day. 8 men and 3 teams less required."—Elizabeth Farm Co., Tilley, Alta.
"Paid for itself in 23 days."—McKee Bros., Neepawa, Man.
"Your every claim is made good."—Morton S. Bell, Regina, Sask.
"Wouldn't take \$1,000 for it, if I couldn't get another one."—W. H. Emerson, Eyebrow, Sask.
"More than pleased. It has given every satisfaction."—Jas. Russell, Craven, Sask.

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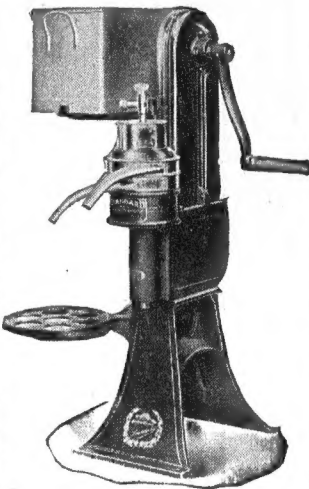
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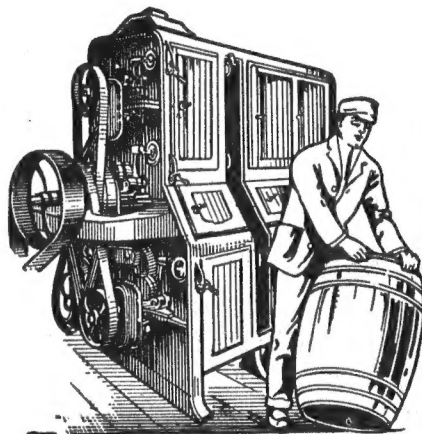


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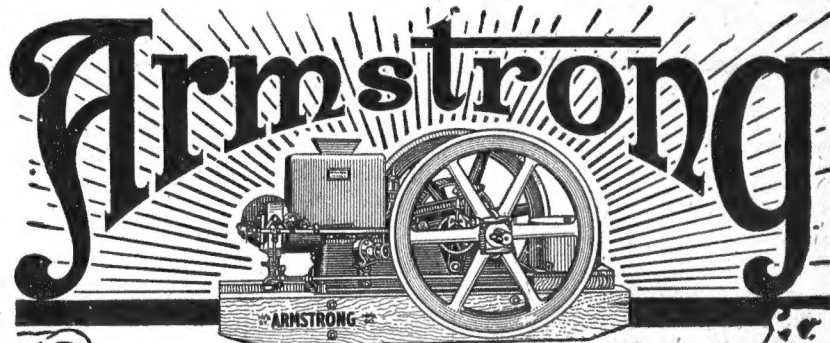
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